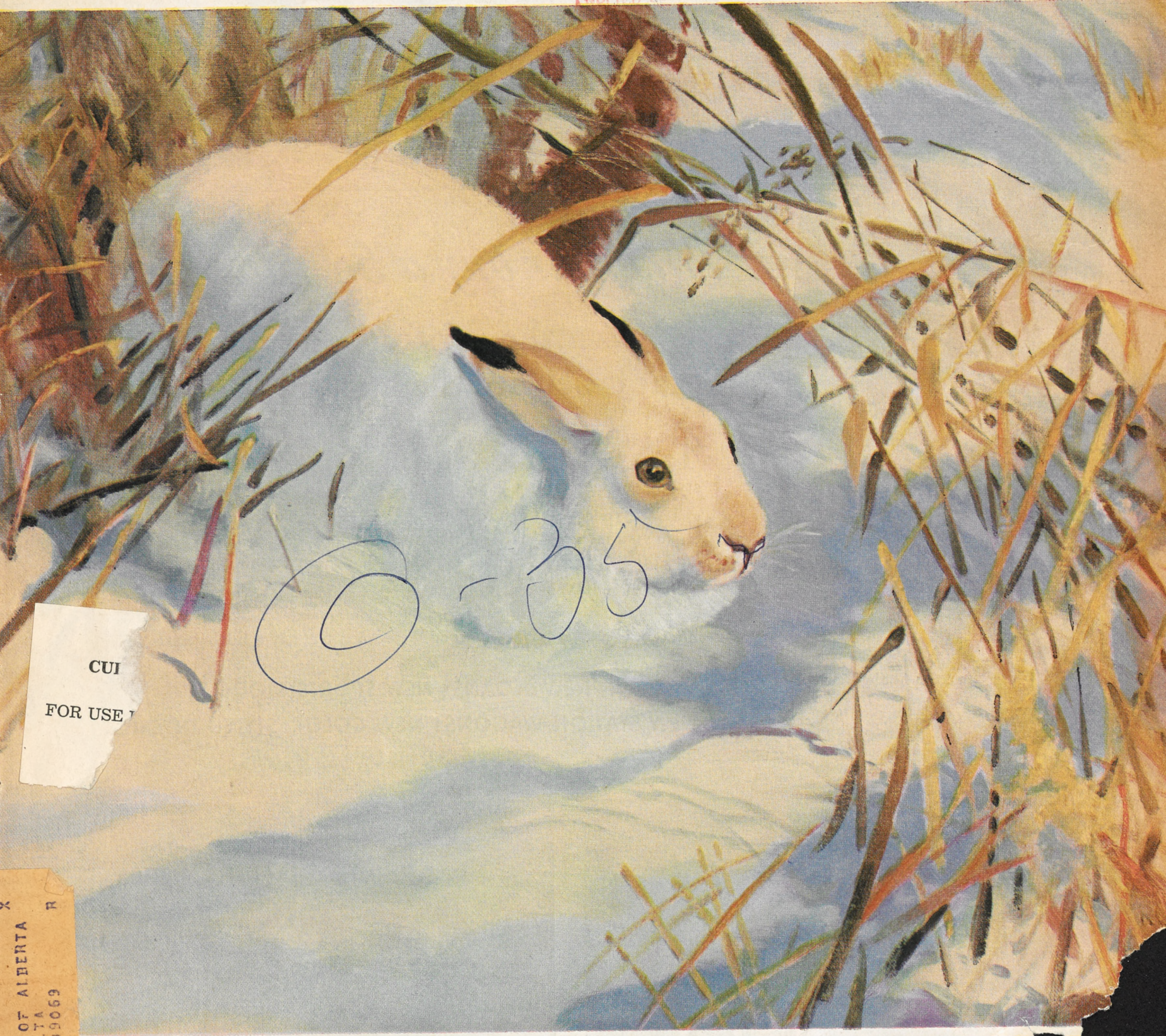


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THE *Country* GUIDE

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FEBRUARY, 1954

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Photo by Eva Luoma

THE *Country* GUIDE

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Editor: H. S. Fry
Associate Editor: RALPH HEDLIN
Assistant Editor: DON BARON
Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE

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Assistant Home Editor: LILLIAN VIGRASS

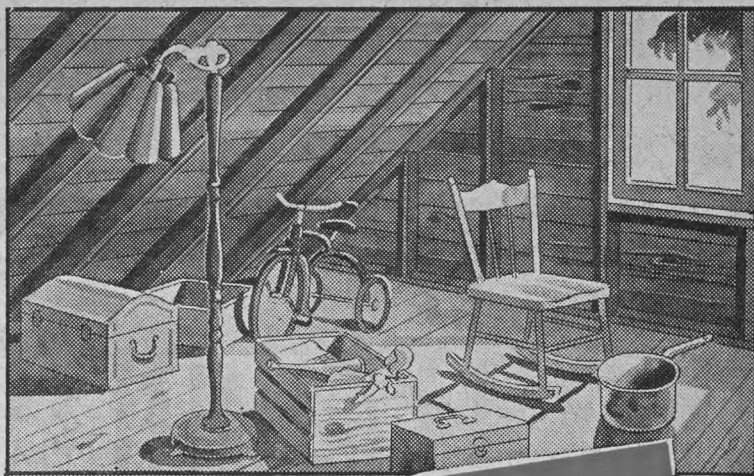
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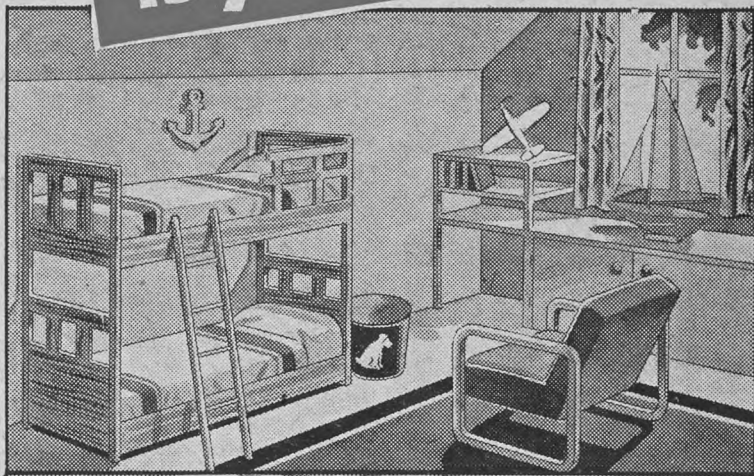
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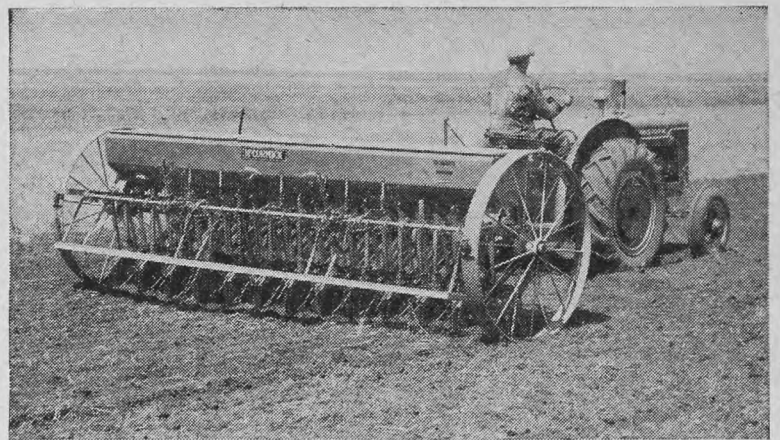
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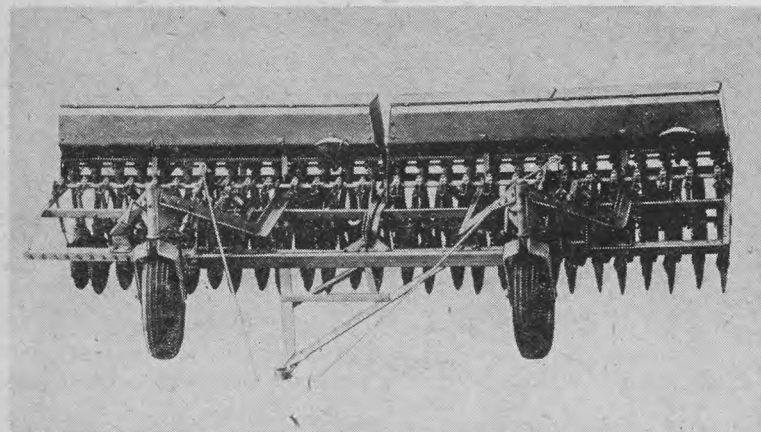
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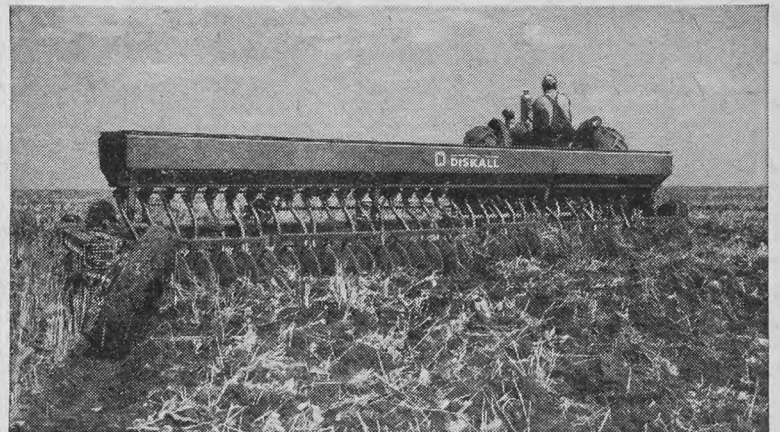
NEW McCORMICK LOW-WHEEL GRAIN DRILLS that seed accurately at 5 mph. The low pressure rubber-tired wheels don't clog with dirt — reduce slippage on hillsides. Available with 16, 20, 22, 24 and 28 markers with 6-inch spacing. Shown above is McCormick Model MF Fertilizer Drill. Model M (without fertilizer attachment) is also available. Both models supplied with high steel wheels if desired.



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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

QUITE often, as Canadians are well enough aware, events on their own Parliament Hill are strongly influenced by happenings on another Hill several hundred miles to the south. In this instalment I should like to migrate there for the space of several hundred words, because of recent personal impressions at a time when Canada was receiving attention; directly or indirectly, on several fronts. Incidentally, it still is.

Late in January, a few newspaper and radio hirelings from various parts of Canada (but all Western in the first instance) and from New York gathered in the labyrinthian quarters of the United States department of agriculture at Washington for a broadcast chat with John H. Davis, assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Davis used to be secretary-general of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and was prominent at meetings of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers until he took office under the present Republican administration. He is getting out of it again, however, to the regret of many, Canadians among them.

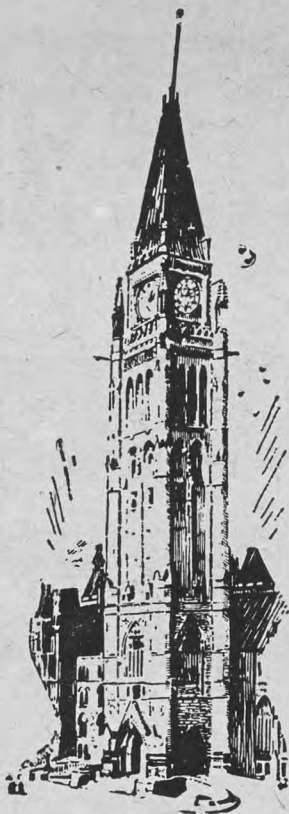
At any rate, Mr. Davis spoke with refreshing albeit somewhat disturbing candor about some aspects of the administration's new farm program. He said, for Canadian consumption, that in the process of adjusting from a rigid to a flexible price support policy, and while gradually working off accumulated surpluses, "we are going to have to do things we don't want to do, things we don't like and that don't fit our philosophy; and yet we must."

He told Canadians, in so many words, to brace themselves for continued limitations on dairy products and oats, and to look for curbs on barley imports. On the other hand, he didn't believe Canadian cattlemen need worry too much about their traditional markets in the U.S. And he assured our wheat growers that the U.S. no more wants to be a party to driving down wheat prices to disastrous levels than they do. So, no dumping.

The assistant secretary summed up the outlook thus: "A job of sweating through two, three, four, five rather difficult years. But it should get better as we go along."

JUST about this time the Randall Commission on foreign economic policy handed its bulky, dissension-riddled report to the President. One Canadian newspaperman, thumbing through an advance copy obtained from the White House, delivered his judgment: "If ever there was a two-headed calf stillborn, this is it."

But official Ottawa doesn't feel the Randall report is quite such a monstrosity. It reasons there were bound to be splits, but significantly a good-sized majority prevailed on practically every major recommendation — and these recommendations are mostly in the right direction as Canada sees them. The proposal our trade department likes best is the one relating to



U.S. customs simplification. This is an overdue reform, and would mean a great deal to help trade by letting the Canadian or other exporter know precisely where he stands. This presumes, of course, a liberal interpretation of the Randall Commission's suggestion. In Ottawa's view, more is to be accomplished through this single reform than through tariff reductions. The U.S., as a matter of fact, has done a good deal already on the tariff front. But tariff cuts become meaningless in the presence of all sorts of customs rulings and fanciful valuations.

At the moment, the two things Canada most wants to see in American economic policy are this customs simplification measure, and also what one official calls a "sensible" agricultural policy. By the latter he means a policy of flexible supports calculated to attain a reasonably stable production and price level without creating overhanging surpluses. This is what the administration is striving toward. The big question is whether Congress will go along. And the same applies to the customs proposal.

IRONICALLY, from the Canadian point of view, Congress has been showing almost too much enthusiasm on another matter of interest to us. This is the St. Lawrence seaway. I happened to be in Washington on the day the Senate approved the Wiley Bill for joint participation with Canada, and heard the final day of debate. Canadian bystanders were uneasy. Earlier, they had felt that regardless of what the Senate did, this Bill would die in the House of Representatives; now they weren't so sure. The opposition seemed to be losing steam. When these words appear you may have a clearer picture, but in late January the chances of the Wiley Bill being passed were growing stronger.

This was a dismaying thought to a great many Canadians on Parliament Hill and elsewhere who, having long sought a partnership and failed, finally decided to do the seaway job (the navigation part) alone. At first, this might have been regarded as second-best, but not any longer. V

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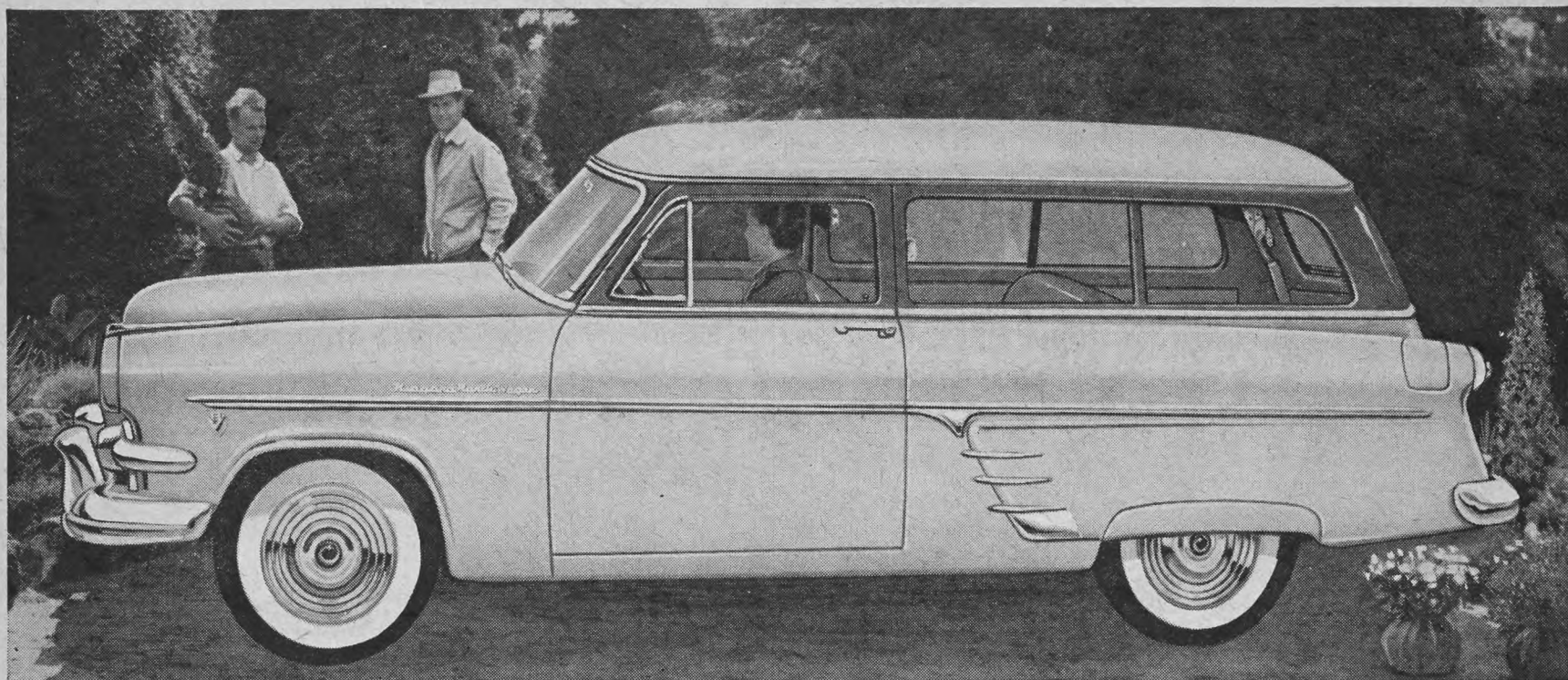
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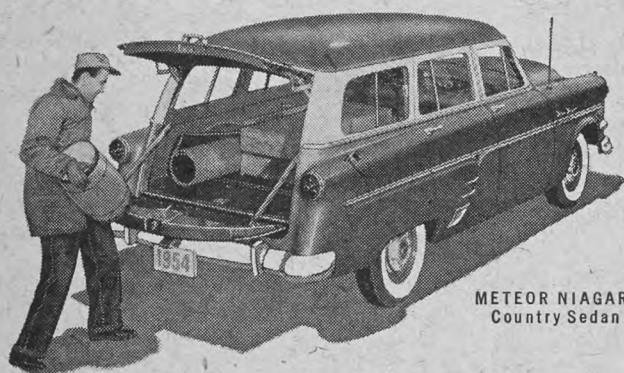
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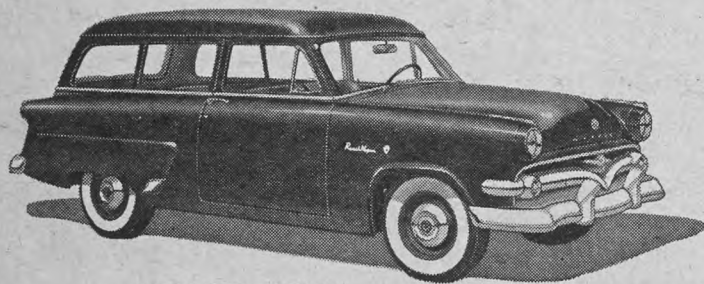


METEOR NIAGARA Ranch Wagon

New '54 *Meteor*

METEOR NIAGARA
Country Sedan

Note the roominess! Rear seat of Country Sedan is easily removable. Centre seat (rear, on Ranch Wagons) folds neatly into the floor to increase load space. With tail-gate down, there's eight feet of load length. Counter-balanced lift-gate can be locked in open position.



METEOR Ranch Wagon

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SUPERB SEATING COMFORT FOR SIX OR EIGHT!
DURABLE INTERIOR TRIM FOR LONG-LASTING BEAUTY!**

Drive any of these new '54 Meteors—and right from the start you'll know you've got a more useful, finer built car for your money. "Sunday-smart" styling—superb riding comfort and observation-car visibility for pleasure driving . . . a car you can use for "school-bus" duty—with carrying space for a half-ton load of produce or supplies—for mattresses and fishing gear—you name it!

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BE INVITED . . . TRY NEW "METEOR WONDER RIDE" BEFORE YOU DECIDE

FARM FEDERATION MEETS



Dr. H. H. Hannam, C.F.A. president, with Hon. L. B. Pearson (bow tie) and the C.F.A. first and second vice-presidents, W. J. Parker (see right), and J. A. Marion, president, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs de Quebec.

Eighteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture reviews the farm situation

by H. S. FRY



President Hannam (center) grouped with the four western grain co-op presidents: J. H. Wesson (left), Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; Ben Plumer, Alberta Wheat Pool; J. E. Brownlee, Q.C., United Grain Growers; and W. J. Parker, Manitoba Pool Elevators.

THE city of London, Ontario, is rich and prosperous. It is nourished by that large fertile area of farm land which is bounded on three sides by the waters of the Great Lakes. Within this area there is a greatly diversified agriculture, which exemplifies, to a degree found nowhere else in Canada, the stability that is everywhere the mark of mixed farming.

This was the scene of the 18th annual meeting and convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. What a distance Canadian agriculture has travelled between 1936 and 1954! In the interval, Canadian farmers have run the gamut of economic change, from unequalled depression to unprecedented prosperity. True, the prosperity has shown signs of wear since 1951, but it is still true that the best and the worst that Canadian farmers have known is wrapped up in this 18-year period.

If anyone at the CFA meeting succeeded in putting into words the significance of this meeting, it was the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Canada's minister of external affairs, who addressed the Ontario Government luncheon, held midway in the convention.

"Because government today has so much influence and control over the lives of its citizens—a control which became inescapable when those citizens began to demand more and more from government, in the form of services and assistance and security—you, naturally, as farmers and as citizens, are anxious to ensure that this control be exercised in your best interests. The exercise of co-operative group influence on government is certainly a legitimate anxiety and activity, providing it is done responsibly and constructively . . .

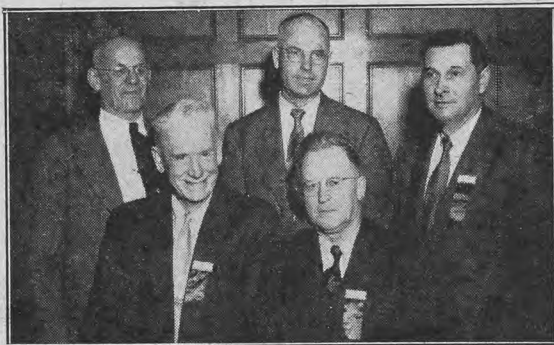
" . . . There is far more in politics and history that results from accident than the historians realize or the politicians admit. But it is the objective of federations such as yours, to ensure that in so far as farm policy is concerned, accident is reduced to a minimum, and that policies are worked out beforehand to meet the needs of agriculture, which, however, are inseparable from the needs of the Canadian people."

President H. H. Hannam, in his annual address, added point to the Minister's remarks when he called attention to the far-reaching changes which have taken place in Canadian agriculture during the last 25 years. "Apart," he said, "from the revolution in farming methods, in mechanization, in scientific advances, in transportation, in farm homes and living conditions, and in the prestige accorded men, women and young people, the developments and accomplishments and progress in farm organizations and in farm policies and programs, have been phenomenal."

Of progress in farm organizations, he said: "Today, instead of marches on Ottawa, our national organization is in Ottawa all the time, in touch



Four of the provincial federation presidents: Ontario—J. A. Ferguson, Port Stanley; Manitoba—J. D. Wilton, Carman; Alberta—Roy C. Marler, Bremner; Maritime Provinces—R. A. Profit, Freetown, P.E.I.



Left to right: Charles McInnis, Iroquois, Ont., president, Ontario Hog Producers' Association; Alex Mercer, Vancouver, B.C., general manager, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association; Gordon Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask., president, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries; Harvey Lane, Fillmore, Sask., vice-president, United Grain Growers; and J. B. Lemoine, Montreal, vice-president, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs de Quebec.



Left to right: C. P. Hays, Alberta, president, Alberta Livestock Co-operative, Edmonton; V. E. Ellison, Oryama, B.C., vice-president, B.C. Federation of Agriculture; K. V. Kapler, Strome, Alberta, president, Alberta Poultry Producers' Association, Edmonton; and J. T. Monkhouse, Eli, Manitoba, president, Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Ltd., Winnipeg.

with the government and senior officials from day to day. Each year for the past 12, our board has had an interview with the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet: similar interviews are held by provincial federations with their respective provincial governments. We have had a National Agricultural Advisory Committee, advisory to the Minister of Agriculture, for the past ten years. Now we have an economist doing research constantly; and besides our interviews with governments, we present a carefully prepared case on behalf of organized agriculture to Royal Commissions, to the Board of Transport Commissioners, to the Tariff Board, to House of Commons and Senate committees and enquiries, and generally, in every place where farm policies are being formulated and where farmers' interests are at stake."

THERE was very little in this year's meeting that was in any way spectacular. Perhaps the nearest approach to it was in connection with a perennial resolution recommending the elimination of the use of the speculative market by the Canadian Wheat Board, in the marketing of coarse grains. The debate in the open meeting settled nothing with respect to Wheat Board operations, or government policy. The vote in favor of abolition was heavily weighted by the support of eastern purchasers of coarse grains, the sale of whose grain was not involved. What it did do was to highlight the fear, common to all farmers, of sharply fluctuating prices. This fear derives partly from the numerous natural hazards that are so familiar to western grain growers. After experiencing rust, drought, frost, wet weather, grasshoppers, sawflies, as well as other unavoidable hazards, farmers take a dim view of any man-made hazards. The view that the Wheat Board should not be denied the use of any market facility which might increase the efficiency of coarse grain marketing, especially in our largest export market, the United States, where free enterprise and the private grain trade are venerated—was not acceptable.

Much more important and significant of farm thinking was the current of marketing board philosophy, which ran through all commodity discussions. This development, which has achieved increasing prominence in recent years, ties in very closely with fundamental policy decisions which the CFA must soon make. A year ago, at Victoria, the Federation decided that a general farm policy statement should be drawn up. This is a sizable undertaking, and the committee charged with this responsibility was able to make only a progress report to the Board of Directors at London.

During the last war and early postwar years, Canadian agriculture put itself on record as not wanting farm

(Please turn to page 82)

The Barclay House

The town took the big house on the hill to its heart. Almost everyone had a favorite story of the Barclays and the house. We did not know how it was going to complicate the lives of those connected with it

by INA BRUNS



Jessica brought Doc over to the house to meet Sarah and me.

IF you should visit our city of Lamberton, one of the first things you would see would be the Barclay House. Once you arrive in Lamberton you can't help seeing the house for it was built there on that hill overlooking the city for the very purpose of being seen. Jim Barclay wasn't one for hiding his light under a bushel.

I suppose it gives strangers to our city a bit of a shock seeing a mansion like something out of *Gone With The Wind*, standing up there above a city that lies in the heart of cow-country. We folks in Lamberton are used to it, of course, but I've seen strangers looking at it in much the way they will look at a lady in a low-backed evening dress at a country dance. I reckon the house will never really look like it belongs but then there are people who still believe Jim Barclay never really belonged either.

I suppose every city has something it is mighty proud of, and in spite of all that

has gone before, the Barclay house is the thing that Lamberton has taken to its heart. Everyone seems to have a favorite story about Jim Barclay and his fancy ways of doing things. Its people like to tell about the two great fireplaces with their hand-carved mantels, the great open stairs that curve upward from the large reception room. Almost anyone in Lamberton can tell a lot of interesting facts about the cost of lumber and labor that went into that house. But when folks want the whole truth about the two men who gave their lives that this mansion might be built, and the girl who sacrificed her happiness—when a writer or someone like that comes along for all the facts, then they send them along to Sarah and me.

SOME folks think Sarah and me are relatives of the Barclays, but we aren't. Not that I wouldn't like to have Jessica Barclay and that Jimmy of hers for kin-folk, mind you! No, Sarah and me came here to the Barclay ranch that runs right up to the city itself, just about a week after Mrs. Barclay died. I'd known Jim for many years as he always seemed to take a liking to the way I handled Sid Carter's string of Angus cattle on the show circuit. It just happened that Mrs. Barclay died about the same time Sid sold his cattle and ranch. So instead of Sarah and me buying the farm we had planned, Jim begged us to come and help him out.

Well, I can tell you there were times I wished I had taken a farm and never set foot on the Barclay ranch. Not that Jim Barclay wasn't a good man to work for! It was just that Jim dumped the management of his cattle on me the moment I arrived. He just didn't seem to care if the whole world fell apart. But I reckon it had for him!

For all his love of worldly goods, Jim was a great one for his wife and daughter. After Kate died I never saw a house so filled with grief as that old ranch house was. While I had my hands full trying to get the hang of things around the barns and trying to bring Jim out of his depression, Sarah was having her time trying to get Jessica to go back to college and pick up her life where she had dropped it. We tried our best but nothing seemed to work.

"If I had only built her the house I had always promised to build her she might never have taken pneumonia!" Jim would say over and over again. "If she'd had a new house instead of this shabby old ranch house leaking drafts like a sieve, it might never have happened."

It seemed strange to us at first that Jim, who always had the biggest car in the country, the finest stock in the province and the money to do things like that—hadn't built a house to keep pace with all his other fancy ideas. We didn't know Jim Barclay then, the way we came to know him later. Jim was even then saving to build a house but not the kind of house anyone else would be saving to build. No, when Jim Barclay built his house it had to be a house like no one in these parts had seen before.

I suppose it was really Sarah's doings that Jim went ahead with his dream house. You see, there were very few people Jim ever took into his confidence. While the beaten and heartsick rancher waited for that dreary winter to pass, he told Sarah a little of how he felt about things. Sarah knew he had to get interested in doing something or he'd lose his mind, so she encouraged him to get started on the house as soon as spring came.

"Why don't you go right ahead with the house," Sarah would say. "You'll want to leave this ranch to Jessica one of these days and she can't live in this old house for long. Anyway, I have a feeling it is what Kate would want you to do. I've always felt that people in the world beyond know all about the pleasant things that happen to those they love on earth. Maybe Kate will know about the house and be just as happy as if she'd had it all the time."

Jim didn't say anything about the house for some time but I could tell he was doing some thinking. Then I could see his mighty shoulders were straightening up and he was taking more interest in what we were doing around the barns. One day Jessica told Sarah that she and her father were going on a business trip to the southern States.

"I think we'll both be a little easier to live with when we get back," she remarked.

I REMEMBER how pretty she looked that day they left. She was wearing black the way she had insisted on doing since her mother had died. Black did something for that pink and white skin of hers. I reckon Jessica got her beauty from Kate Barclay as she didn't look at all like Jim with his ruddy complexion and blunt features. Sarah always said the picture of Kate that hung above Jim's bed might easily have been a picture of his lovely daughter.

Folks who knew her well always referred to Kate Barclay as being all sweetness and gentleness. So I reckon Jessica only got her mother's good looks. Not that Jessica wasn't a sweet and gentle person when she found that disposition serving her well enough. But when things got tough—and goodness knows they did often enough in the days to follow, no one could accuse Jessica Barclay of being the clinging-vine type. No, that girl was Barclay clean through! She had Jim's ambition, his fire and pride. I sometimes wonder if Jessica didn't have even more pride than her father but maybe that wasn't possible. Anyway, when those two Barclays came back home with that dream of theirs all measured out, there just wasn't a force in our part of the country big enough to stop them. Even when the two of them must have seen the thing was not possible, they went right on and did the impossible.

Mark Stevens was the first one to tell them their plans for the house were crazy. "Hell, man!" the architect cried, looking over the blueprint Jim spread out on the kitchen table, "you don't want to build a house like that in this country! Think of all that wind howling up those open stairs! What in thunderation do you want with a roof-deck? Those things went on houses along the sea so folks could watch the movement of ships. There isn't anything to look at here except cows and snow-covered Rockies."

Jim said: "What's wrong with looking at cows and snow-covered Rockies? I like looking at them." Something about the set of Barclay's jaw must have told Stevens all his other objections need never be voiced. Over the coffee Sarah served, the architect's interest shifted from business to pleasure. I saw Mark Stevens fall in love with Jessica right there that very afternoon. I'm sure that the reason he ever decided to take the job (Please turn to page 60)

Illustrated by J. H. Petrie

Australia Beats Br'er Rabbit



Left: Rabbiters in Australia hang up a catch prior to skinning and dressing. In good seasons the furry pest has provided experienced hunters with a weekly income of 80 to 100 pounds. Right: Until myxomatosis cut it down, the rabbit trade in meat and skins meant millions to Australians each year.



A billion bunnies—life abundant—was Australia's one big problem two years ago, before myxomatosis came to her rescue

by A. L. KIDSON

IF any mathematician wants a man-sized job, let him try working out what dear, soft, furry, little bunny has cost the Australians since it was first introduced, for game, about a century ago. Quickly spreading to every state, it went quietly about the business of ravaging pastures, ruining crops, starving out farmstock, and wrecking the soil on a scale without parallel anywhere in the world.

This has slowed down the development of the country, and placed an incredible burden on agriculture. The Australian housewife shares that burden, in the way of costly meat and foodstuffs. The whole nation suffers, through reduced income from exports. Oversea buyers of Australian goods pay tribute to the rabbit by the loading it puts on their cost.

Commencing there as game, the rabbit has indeed become a hunted animal. But Australians don't rate it sport. Year in, year out, for three generations, they have trapped, poisoned, fenced, fumigated, spent untold millions in money and man-hours, trying to gain control. Yet it all went down the drain. Br'er rabbit continued to multiply, continued to spread, continued to wreck.

In the post-war years, when men and materials for fighting him became scarce, his numbers grew to around 1,000 million. From some states more rabbits were exported than sheep; and graziers cried out everywhere about the shortage of pasture for farmstock, due to the inroads of bunny. The position was truly alarming. Australia looked like becoming one vast rabbit farm. And the post-war decline in most primary exports brought the lesson sharply home. Something would have to be done about bunny, and that right smartly.

IT was, oddly enough, a woman who showed the way. Since other methods had failed, she urged, why not try a disease on bunny. Germ warfare, biological control. And that, at last, is succeeding. Since its first large-scale use in Australia two years ago, the virus disease, myxomatosis, has cleaned out rabbits over an area larger than the continent of Europe.

No less than 300,000,000 have been killed that way—from 30 to 35 per cent of the entire rabbit

population. This has made way for the grazing of 60-70 million more sheep, and has trebled the carrying capacity of the land. Some properties are already grazing their extra quotas, while bigger crops and better pastures are seen all round. For the first time in Australia's history, a great victory has been won over bunny.

Though this method is new to Australia, and has never been tried anywhere else in the world, the idea behind it is quite an old one. Back in 1887 the great Louis Pasteur said: "I should like to see the agent of death carried into the burrows of New South Wales by a disease that might become epidemic." Chicken cholera was the disease he had in mind, and he sent his nephew, Adrien Loir, to Sydney to introduce it. They hoped that way to win a £25,000 reward then being offered by the New South Wales government for an effective rabbit killer.

But that cure was thought worse than the ill, since chicken cholera is dangerous to poultry and other farmstock, so Loir failed to get permission to try the method out. The idea was revived in 1926, by the Brazilian scientist, Dr. Beaurepaire Aragao. He had studied reports by Sanarelli of a virus disease (myxomatosis) that had killed off all the rabbits in a South American research institute, some years earlier.

These were European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculi*), not the local *Sylvilagus*, which is practically immune. Aragao was impressed by the high death-rate of this disease, its rapid spread, and its complete harmlessness to all other animals. Just the thing, he thought, for Australia. So he sent a sample of myxo out to a research

station in New South Wales. A few experiments were made with it, then the work was discontinued.

Seven years later a lady stepped into the picture, and, fortunately for Australia, insisted on remaining. In 1933 a young Melbourne doctor, Jean Macnamara (now Dame Jean Connor, who won the D.B.E. for her specialist (Please turn to page 54)



By rabbit arithmetic there are more left after subtracting than before.

Prompt Action Checks Rabies

A dog killed a fox and died. Four hundred other dogs were inoculated and no more died

by ANGUS FRANKLIN MacIVER
and BERNICE REDPATH MacIVER

DECEMBER the third was a lucky day for Elling Borge of Churchill, or so he thought at the time. One of his sled dogs killed a red fox. Usually a man has to set a trap and probably visit it a number of times before he can get results and take the fox home to be pelted. Here, thanks to the dog, a fox was practically at the door of his house, dead, ready to be skinned. This Mr. Borge did.

On December 16 the dog died. Mr. Borge was struck by a terrible thought. Was there a connection between the dog's death and its having killed the fox? He remembered the outbreak of rabies here in 1951 following attacks on dogs by a timber wolf. Had the fox been rabid?

He thought back over the events in connection with the fox and the dog. Indeed, the fox must surely have had rabies, or it would not have attacked a dog. Probably the blood on the snow around the tethered dog had not been all that of the fox. In spite of the dog having suffered no noticeable cuts, it must have been bitten, perhaps several times, by the fox's sharp teeth.

Now the dog was dead after being sick for several days, days during which it had refused to eat.

Although this was Mr. Borge's first personal experience with rabies, if rabies it were, he knew that the law required the reporting of all suspected cases at once, to the appropriate authority—in Churchill, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Hitching the remainder of his team to the toboggan he drove from his home directly across from the townsite over the two-mile stretch of the rough ice of the river and told of his experience, and his belief that his dog had been the victim of rabies. Sergeant L. Smyth, in charge of the local police detachment, asked to have both the fox and dog head brought to him for shipping to the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, because only by pathological examination of the brain of a suspected animal, can certain diagnosis be made.

Not until December 22 was Mr. Borge able to return to town. On that morning he delivered both heads to Sergeant Smyth. That afternoon the C.P.A. plane took the heads, appropriately packed, by express to Winnipeg, where they were delivered to Health of Animals officials. The heads were at once air expressed to Ottawa, for processing in the federal Pathology Research Institute in Hull, Quebec.

On December 28 both heads were pronounced positive. The fox brain had within it large numbers of the negri bodies that indicate the presence of rabies, the dog brain a moderate number.

The Department had not been informed of any other cases of suspected rabies. Did this close the matter? No.

During the evening of the 28th, Dr. Ross Singleton, of Swan River, federal veterinary officer for

northern Manitoba, received a telephone call from Dr. R. H. Lay, district veterinary inspector, Winnipeg, telling him of the diagnosis. The following day he was called again, this time to be given further instructions regarding the work to be done here. He was to fly to Churchill by the first plane, take charge of the situation and give every dog in the area a protective dose of serum.

By leaving home New Year's evening and traveling by train, Dr. Singleton was able to reach Churchill Sunday morning, two days earlier than if he had come by plane.

Waiting only to register at the hotel and to eat a hurried breakfast, Dr. Singleton was at work. That day he sought information and decided on his procedure. This necessitated consultation with the R.C.M.P. and the medical officer of Fort Churchill, as well as calls on various townspeople, who might be expected to add details to the picture being built in the mind of the veterinarian.

Monday morning, in a temperature of 40 below zero, which was accompanied by a wind of 30 miles an hour, Dr. Singleton crossed the river by dog team to interview Mr. Borge and to begin the work of inoculating dogs. Accompanying him was Constable Douglas Byers of the R.C.M.P. to give assistance.



Sport isn't being hurt much more than he will notice, but he is being protected from rabies, which would certainly kill him.

Dr. Singleton's reason for not delaying the work in this section of the Churchill area until a less inclement day, was that here were camped a number of Chipewyan Indians who had been to town to engage in holiday festivities and were on the point of returning to their traplines. These are in the vicinity of North River and Duck Lake, 20 and 40 miles respectively, to the northwest, and can be reached at this season only by dog team or plane.

Most of these Indians would have their dogs inoculated only if it could not be avoided. They

know a dog bitten by a rabid (sick) fox or wolf, dies, and that the sickness is transferred to other dogs by bites, but they believe the serum sometimes kills. This is probably because dogs have been worked immediately after treatment. Some dogs develop a slight fever of a few hours' duration, the day following inoculation. The Chipewyans do not admit to officials, but have told some white residents of the town, that a number of their dogs have died this winter of rabies. The same was true in the fall of 1951, during the rabies outbreak. These people do not appear to realize that the disease is a danger to human beings.

Dr. Singleton and Constable Byers arrived at the camp entirely unexpectedly. Their welcome was not warm. Immediately, the harnessing of teams began. They were ordered unhitched. No team was to be driven away until permission was given.

The doctor is the possessor of an uncanny instinct. As he inoculated dogs in a house which he had been given permission to use, he began to suspect that teams were again being harnessed and were being driven away. As his uneasiness and certainty increased, he asked that either the policeman, or the guide who had brought them across the river, go and see. They both declared there was no need; the Indians would not go after being told to remain.

At length, to relieve the doctor's mind, the constable went out to look.

It was quite a few minutes before he returned. Two teams had started out under his very eyes, and he had to run as fast as he possibly could, to catch and bring them back.

A watch was put on, and no more teams were put in harness.

Dr. Singleton says the men seemed docile enough about having the dogs inoculated. It was the women whose eyes snapped, who waved arms and talked loudly, in angry and indignant tones. Perhaps it is fortunate that Dr. Singleton does not understand Chipewyan.

Mr. Borge said that he had been to the doctor at Fort Churchill, who had examined his hands. Since no evidence of a break in the skin could be found, treatment had not been advised.

On the right bank of the river, inoculation stations were set up, one at Fort Churchill, another in the townsite. At the first, assistance was supplied by the army; at the second, Constable Byers again gave his help, as did an army provost. At times it took two men filling syringes as fast as they could work, while another gave treatment, to keep the line of dogs moving.

The work in town was about completed, when a most amazing occurrence took place. A number of Indians drove up with teams for treatment. This is believed to be the first time the Chipewyans have voluntarily had their dogs inoculated.

Why the change in attitude practically overnight? The Chipewyans are a proud people. Doctor Singleton's gracious (Please turn to page 53)

EVERY FIFTH HOG IS INFECTED

The progress made in eradicating tuberculosis from Canadian cattle has not extended to swine and poultry. However, farmers can eliminate this disease from their premises by taking a few simple precautions

by DON BARON

IN 1922, Canada's livestock health authorities began a relentless campaign to rid our cattle herds of bovine tuberculosis. The start was made in the municipalities of Dufferin, Thompson and Roland, a few miles south of Winnipeg, Man. All cattle were tuberculin-tested. Infected animals were condemned to slaughter, compensation paid to the owners, and soon the first tuberculosis-restricted area in the British Empire was established.

Since that beginning 32 years ago, 13½ million cattle across Canada have been tested. As many as 29 per cent of those in some areas reacted, and were slaughtered. The remaining cattle were tested again. Accredited areas were finally established wherever an area test showed that less than a half of one per cent of the animals had reacted positively.

Progress has been steady over the years, and during the 24 months ending March 31, 1953, less than a half of one per cent of the 3,367,000 cattle tested showed infection.

Less than two million of Canada's cattle population have still to receive the first T.B. test. Most of these cattle are in sections where herds are scattered and less subject to infection than in closely populated districts. Canada is, therefore, moving steadily toward the day when her cattle population can be declared free from any serious menace of tuberculosis.

During all this time, however, the nation's swine herds have remained infected with tuberculosis. One out of every five hogs slaughtered in Canada shows some signs of it. In the 12 months ending March 31, 1952, 1¼ million portions, from 4,844,000 carcasses, were condemned to the tank by watchful federal veterinary inspectors at inspected packing plants. Although only 1,035 complete carcasses were condemned during this period, the loss was still enormous. In most hogs, marketed while only six or seven months old, the disease is still localized in glands of the head, neck, or intestines; and these are the portions cut away and lost to the meat trade.

Dr. R. H. Lay, district veterinarian, Canada Department of Agriculture, at Winnipeg, estimated the loss in condemned meat alone to be nearly a million dollars in 1948. He has long advocated a clean-up, for, he says, "prevention is comparatively simple and inexpensive."

THE disease in swine is caused by a microscopic "bug", or bacteria, called the "avian tubercle bacillus." Its normal host is poultry, and it is seldom noticed until the birds are almost a year old. It hardly ever infects cattle, but it jumps like lightning to the swine herd.

Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, director of veterinary services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that if even one or two birds in a flock have definitely been diagnosed as cases of tuberculosis, they will have passed many millions of germs with their droppings. The yards, houses, dropping boards, nest boxes, drinking and feeding utensils, in fact, everything the birds could have contacted, will have been potentially infected.

Other livestock officials, too, who have watched the unending trek of infected hogs from Canadian farms to packing plants, have become concerned. Alberta has turned its concern into action, and has started a vigorous campaign to rid the province of tuberculosis in swine.

Dr. Ballantyne has enlisted the aid of federal meat inspectors, who spot the disease in carcasses passing along the rail from the killing floor in slaughter houses. These inspectors now send him a list each month, giving the name and address of the owner of any infected animals, noting, also, the number of infected and condemned animals. Dr. Ballantyne writes to these farmers, advising them that their poultry and hogs are probably infected and asking their co-operation in cleaning up.

District agriculturists in the province are sent a list of these farms, and whenever possible, they visit them and attempt to give helpful advice if the disease hasn't been driven off. They also fill out questionnaires describing how the disease acted on each farm. This is sent to Dr. Ballantyne; and from the many he has received, he has unearthed some interesting facts.

They give a pretty clear picture of how pigs become infected. More important, they show that a little extra care can prevent it.

Seventy-five per cent of these farmers kept some hens in their flocks more than one year. Ninety-five per cent found a few of these hens taking sick as they got older, and slowly becoming emaciated and dying. Fifty-six per cent of the farmers said they allowed growing chickens and old hens to run together in the same building, range, or barnyard. Poultry ran in the hog yard, or in the hog pen, on 90 per cent of the farms, while on 20 per cent, dead birds were thrown to the pigs to eat. Tuberculosis was definitely diagnosed in the flocks on half the farms.

SINCE this breakdown was made, a great many more questionnaires have been answered, which have shown essentially the same thing. From the survey it is a simple matter to piece together the story of how the swine became infected.

Probably the owner kept a few hens over the summer to provide eggs in the early fall and winter, while the new pullets came to full production. A few of the hens died, for no apparent reason other than old age. But tuberculosis was really the cause, and they had passed it on to the pullet flock, through their droppings. Maybe the chicks had picked it up from an old pasture, too, or a brooder house that was not thoroughly cleaned (the disease will live for over a year in such places). Pigs rooting in the droppings of a rambling hen, picked it up, too. Maybe a dead hen was thrown into the pig pen to save the work of burying or burning her.

And so, on and on it goes, from hen to pullet to pig, unnoticed. Finally the pig goes to market, and there with the carcass spread open, the lesions are plain to see. Veterinary inspectors at the abattoir spot it then, and a portion of the animal, or occasionally the entire carcass, must be condemned to the tank and lost to the meat trade.

Since control and prevention are entirely in the hands of farmers, the directions given in Dr. Ballantyne's letter explain exactly what to do.

Let's look at them. Since pigs rarely pick up the disease from other pigs, the directions start with the poultry flock.

"Kill off all of the flock as soon as conveniently possible. The carcasses showing lesions of tuberculosis should be burned, as they are considered unfit for human consumption. A carcass showing no lesions can be eaten, if thoroughly cooked. The offal should be burned. Do not feed infected carcasses to pigs. If the flock cannot be disposed of at once, because of economic reasons, it can be done gradually, by heavily culling over several months: but all the old birds must go. Birds should not be kept more than one laying season. Remove and burn all droppings, litter and straw from the poultry houses. Remove all removable equipment, and sterilize by boiling in water, or washing with a strong lye solution. The floor should be scrubbed with a strong lye solution and the walls and ceiling heavily sprayed with a disinfectant such as creolin. Remove the doors and windows, to leave the house open to sunshine and weather, for at least three months. As the bacteria may live in the soil for over a year, lime the poultry runs well and cultivate lightly every two or three weeks, to allow the sunshine to help kill them.

"Chicks are born free of the disease: therefore, re-stock with day-old chicks and raise them on land never used by poultry. Provide adequate fencing to keep the healthy chickens away from contaminated soil, or soil on which poultry manure has been spread within the past two years."

AFTER cleaning up the poultry flock, the swine herd remains. A pamphlet explaining how it can be cleaned up is also sent to the farmer. He is advised to keep poultry and hogs completely separated. The sow should be washed with soap and water before farrowing, and the pigs started in a thoroughly disinfected pen. The farmer is also advised not to use the same lots, or pastures for pigs, two years in a row.

Many Alberta farmers appreciate the work of the Veterinary Service in pointing out that their pigs are infected. They often send their thanks, and describe to Dr. Ballantyne how they plan to clean up the poultry flock and the swine herd.

It is a start in eliminating this disease from Canadian livestock. The tragedy is that the disease is still unnoticed in most districts, despite the fact that one out of every five hogs shipped to market in Canada is infected. A part of every fifth hog carcass must be condemned to the tank for fertilizer, and lost to the meat trade. And control is so easy!

WHO WANTS CROP INSURANCE?

It could be made successful, with widespread support, as a money-saver, but not as a money-maker

THE possibility of insuring crops against the serious and uncontrollable effects of weather, insects and diseases, has interested farmers and governments for more than a century. Farmers have been at the mercy of these hazards since farming began, and primitive peoples often attempt to placate the elements by offering up incantations and sacrifices. Countless generations of developing experience in the art of farming, and the acquisition of much new scientific information during the last century have somewhat lessened the risks involved in agriculture, but an old English farming proverb, which says:

"Sow four grains in a row,
One for the pigeon, one for the crow,
One to rot and one to grow,"
still symbolizes the farming hazards which always have been with us.

Crop insurance began with attempts to insure against hail loss, and in the interim, crop insurance of one kind or another has been attempted in many countries, including Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Russia, France, Japan, Australia, South Africa, the United States and Canada. In some countries, schemes have been confined to hail losses alone, while others have included frost, storm damage, rain, drought, insect pests, diseases, fire, flood, tornadoes, cyclones and earthquakes.

The first attempt by a private company to write crop insurance on this continent was in 1899. Over the years, several private insurance companies have attempted general crop insurance, but none have been successful, except those which have attempted to insure against some special calamity, generally hail.

IN Canada, particularly in the prairie provinces, the subject was a live one during the Thirties, and both the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan initiated studies as to the practicability of general crop insurance, the reports of which appeared in 1936. The Manitoba government appointed a committee in the late Thirties which submitted an interim report in April, 1939, followed by a longer and complete report in February, 1940, published by the Economic Survey Board. In 1944, a careful and cautious report, prepared by the late R. E. Motherwell, was published as an appendix to the report of the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council.

During 1953 a revival of interest in crop insurance was evident in each of the three prairie provinces. In Alberta, the Drumheller District Agricultural Society set up a special crop insurance committee which was responsible for a crop-insurance forum in Drumheller in April. In December, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture made crop insurance a principal subject for discussion at its annual meeting. A Montana speaker, J. Ray Maberry, of Great Falls, was supported by a report from an A.F.A. special crop insurance committee, in a lengthy discussion of the subject. The Federation is continuing its study.

In the meantime, representations had been made in Saskatchewan to the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, notably by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which recommended "the development of an adequate scheme of crop insurance, the cost to be borne jointly by the federal and provincial governments, and the producers."

More recently, in Manitoba, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation announced that "unless the federal government takes some immediate steps to make Prairie Farm Assistance payments more flexible, action will likely be taken by



A progressive insurance of this crop, as costs were incurred from seeding through harvest, would have relieved the owner of this field of much anxiety.

by H. S. FRY

the Federation, in association with other groups, to set up a crop insurance program." During December, the Hon. R. D. Robertson, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, announced that his department proposed to make a further study of the subject.

ALL recent discussion of the subject in Canada has taken into account experience in the United States, where discussion of the subject dates back at least 30 years. The earlier discussions resulted in no action, however, until 1936, when President Roosevelt appointed a committee to investigate "all risk" crop insurance. The recommendations of this committee led to legislation by the Congress, which set up the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, in 1938. The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100 million, to be subscribed by the United States treasury, by way of specific congressional appropriations, from time to time.

Wheat was the first crop insured in 1939, and cotton was added in 1942. After four years of experience, the losses experienced by the Corporation had exceeded the premiums received, in every year, and the Congress ended the experiment. There was no crop insurance in 1944, but in 1945 a revised and improved program was authorized. Wheat, cotton and flax were covered, as well as corn and tobacco in a few counties. For the next three years the deficit on cotton continued, but premiums exceeded losses on both wheat and tobacco, in every year. In 1947 the Congress again altered the law, and in 1948 the program included 375 counties. By 1951 this service had been extended to 810 counties; it was increased to 874 in 1952, and to an estimated 937 counties in 1953.

Beans and multiple crop insurance were added in 1948, to the five crops previously insured. Citrus fruits were insured for the first time, in Polk County, Florida, in 1951.

THE last annual report of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation available is for the year 1952, which completed five years of experience under the legislation of 1947. The 1952 crop year was the 13th year of federal crop insurance in the U.S. and was the second straight year in which major crop difficulties were experienced in important farming areas. Losses were in excess of \$20

million on insured crops. Nevertheless, 1952 premiums were sufficient to pay all 1952 losses and leave nearly a million dollars to go into insurance reserves.

This was a somewhat different experience from the 1951 crop year, when \$1.10 was paid out in losses for each dollar received in premiums. No one, however, who has studied crop insurance believes that premiums can be made to balance losses in every year. Farmers are sufficiently familiar with the extreme variations in yield which can occur from one year to another, to believe that this would be possible, or should be attempted. It would require unnecessarily high premiums in each year, which would, in the end, kill all chance of successful crop insurance.

The U.S. experience over the 1948-52 period was much more successful than the 1939-42 period. Then, wheat, by far the most important of all crops insured, showed heavy losses in each of the five years. Total premiums received, however, during the 1948-52 period, amounted to \$79,393,926, while losses paid amounted to \$76,754,892, or 97 per cent of premiums.

In three of the five years, losses were less than premiums (53 per cent in 1948; 90 per cent in 1950; and 95 per cent in 1952). In the other two years, losses exceeded premiums—by 32 per cent in 1949, and by 10 per cent in 1951. Only two crops, flax and tobacco, showed no net loss in any of the five years. Citrus fruit insurance (in one Florida county) had likewise shown no net loss, but had been operating for only two years. Wheat, for which premiums failed to cover losses, in two years, showed losses for the five years amounting to only 89 per cent of premiums received. Corn also had a high loss rate in two of the five years, but averaged out at 94 per cent of premiums over the five years. Three other programs, those for beans, cotton and multiple crop insurance, likewise showed heavy net losses in two of the five years, but failed to average out over the five-year period. Cotton developed losses amounting to 124 per cent of premiums; beans, 156 per cent; and multiple crop insurance, 169 per cent.

A somewhat longer experience is provided by taking the 13-year wheat insurance period. During the first five years when losses were experienced every year, the wheat program went into the red by \$26,308,097. By the end of 1952, however, it had worked its way back to the point where it had eliminated all of this deficit but \$1,910,725; and in the meantime had paid out losses totalling \$141,565,149.

Wheat insurance was in force in 390 counties in 1952. It covered 118,847 farmers, who paid \$12.4 million in premiums. Losses were paid to 18,227 contract holders, who received, in all, \$10.7 million. The season threatened to be catastrophic, with a drought which started in the Great Plains during the fall planting season and continued, not only throughout the winter, but became increasingly severe as the growing season progressed. In the southwest many farmers lost their entire crops. Nevertheless, losses were only 86 per cent of premiums.

MULTIPLE crop insurance gives the U.S. farmer a single policy which protects his most important crops. It covers only those crops in a county which make a major contribution to farm income. If the value of his production from all insured crops is less than the

(Please turn to page 56)

by RALPH HEDLIN



*Improving its product
is a constant challenge
to this honey producers
co-op*



The Saskatchewan Honey Producers Co-operative Marketing Association's plant at Tisdale, left. Inset: Some of the Co-op's product, and, above, R. M. Pugh, veteran manager of honey co-operatives.

A Sweet Success

OVER the past ten years honey processing and marketing in Saskatchewan has been undergoing some important changes. For many years honey marketing was a "catch as catch can" arrangement, with few holds barred. If one beekeeper was offering his honey for 15 cents a pound another beekeeper would cut his price to 12 cents rather than be left with his crop on his hands—a generally unprofitable arrangement.

As one goes through the record of honey sales in Saskatchewan, the name of R. M. Pugh keeps cropping up. It first appears in 1927, when he was working with commercial apiaries in Ontario and was persuaded to come to Saskatchewan as the first provincial apiarist. From that time on it appears regularly in any story of attempts to improve the marketing or grading of honey.

As early as 1937, in addition to being provincial apiarist, he was director and manager of the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association. This was, and is, a co-operative association of beekeepers; its chief objective is to act as a purchasing agency for its members. It is incorporated, and will purchase in bulk, anything for the members, from bees to buckets. Being in a better position to bargain with suppliers, and saving suppliers the cost of handling many small orders in place of one big one, it can save its members considerable money. During the war the Association had 4,500 members; today, with production down, they have 500 members.

There are at least two ways any producer can increase profits: one is to reduce unit production costs; and the other is to get a little better deal when he sells his product. The Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association were doing their best on the buying end, but through the years found themselves becoming more and more interested in the sale of honey.

Even prior to 1939 they were doing something to help sales. Their experience and organization were even then being used to expedite the shipment of Saskatchewan honey to the British market. The Association accepted producers' honey and shipped it to a broker in England. After the honey was sold, the returns were distributed to the producers. The returns from each carload were pooled separately.

This helped to sell potential surpluses until 1939. That year one of the other provinces sent a large honey shipment overseas and threw it onto a sensitive market with too little knowledge of the intricacies of marketing. The market for Canadian honey was shattered; the last Saskatchewan carload sold netted the producers five cents a pound.

The Association members stopped pooling honey for shipment to Britain, but they were convinced anew that they must concern themselves with the over-all honey-marketing problem. They wanted to pack their own honey. They wanted a co-op brand. They wanted to standardize and improve Saskatchewan honey. In general, they wanted to improve the product that beekeepers were offering on a sensitive and potentially larger market.

They did not, however, want to go into the honey processing and marketing business themselves. They had been elected as directors of the Association to assist the industry through the buying of supplies. A wiser policy, they decided, would be to set up a marketing organization charged with the responsibility of dealing with these honey problems. With their moral and financial assistance, the Saskatchewan Honey Producers Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited, was born. R. M. Pugh, still provincial apiarist, and director and manager of the Association, was elected a director of the Co-operative, and was soon named its manager.

The new co-operative was anxious to start processing honey, but it still took long enough to get into business that the organization was in debt \$10,000 to the Association before the first pail of honey was processed. Actually, this debt didn't mean much, as the money was used to set up a plant and buy essential equipment.

By the time the honey flow began in the fall of 1939, they were ready to accept shipments. They had rented space from a creamery in Yorkton and there set up their processing machinery.

They have been accepting shipments, large and small, ever since. By 1941 they had outgrown the space in the Yorkton creamery, and built their own plant at Tisdale, in the heart of Saskatchewan's heaviest honey producing area. By 1943 the pressure for space forced the addition of a 100-foot wing. Two large storage sheds were added later, and a second wing, for processing, was added in 1951.

It is a little hard to tell where the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association ends and the Co-op begins. There are two entirely separate boards of directors, but Pugh, no longer provincial apiarist, is manager of both organizations. The Association and the Co-op share office space and staff in the Co-op plant, but the Association pays rent for the space it uses. The Association owns all the office equipment and the Co-op pays rent for what they use. In their functions the lines are clearly drawn: the

Association buys supplies for its members, and the Co-op processes and markets the honey. In objectives there is no line at all: both are devoted to the service of the industry.

The Honey Producers Co-op is organized as a contract pool. The members sign an annual contract to deliver all of their honey with the exception of 2,500 pounds which they can hold back for local sale, if they so desire. This optional hold-back is a small percentage, when it is considered that a fairly large producer is likely to market from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds of honey a year.

There are a number of arguments advanced in favor of selling through the Co-op rather than privately. The Co-op provides containers for the honey of its members, as well as grading, storage and insurance services. Co-op honey is blended and pasteurized to provide a uniform, quality product; and the sales organization provides continuity of supply throughout the year. Also Co-op honey is sold under a trade name.

The importance of the last-named factor should not be underestimated. In 1952, the Canadian Beekeepers Association spent \$35,000 on a honey advertising campaign and provided an excellent opportunity for the provincial co-operatives to tie into the campaign. The Saskatchewan Honey Producers Co-op advertises its "Sasco" honey by name, and tries to convince consumers that they should insist on this trade-marked product. If consumers become accustomed to a standard high quality under the Sasco name, the Co-op has won a regular customer. And regular customers are a regular source of income to beekeepers.

Production mechanics in the large Co-op plant are studied and standardized. The honey is delivered to the plant, and the incoming shipping costs paid on the basis of the freight cost from the beekeeper's shipping point, regardless of the method he uses to get his honey to the plant. When the honey arrives it is graded, an initial payment made on the basis of this grade, and the honey is put into storage.

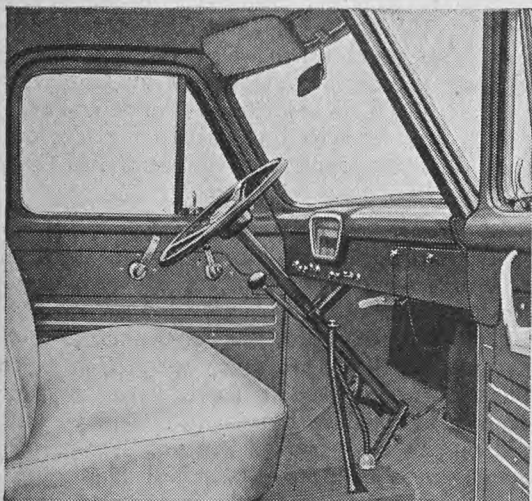
Delivery to the plant is in five-gallon cans. These cans are separated in storage on the basis of color and moisture content. When the processing begins, honey is selected so that large batches will contain proportions of lighter and darker honey, to give the same approximate (Please turn to page 58)

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The healthy, perfectly formed Jersey calf in this picture is O.A.C. Frosty, so named for his home at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and from the fact that it is the first result of experiments with frozen semen, by the Ontario Veterinary College, of which Dr. J. W. MacIntosh (shown examining "Frosty"), is a faculty member.

Modern Dairy Cattle Breeding

JAMES ALSTON, at Norwich, England, has a herd of purebred Canadian Holstein cattle. Their 1955 calves will all be from two Holstein bulls, which—perhaps because they prefer the Canadian climate—will continue to live in Canada. One of them is Glenafton Milestone, owned by the Waterloo Cattle Breeding Association, Waterloo, Ontario; the other is Pabst Roburke Lad, owned by the Oxford and District Cattle Breeding Association at Woodstock, Ontario.

No miracle is involved in this strange situation, unless it be a miracle of science. The Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, is the only place in Canada where there is equipment to keep bull semen at -70°F . Near Norwich in England, at Beccles, is an artificial breeding center of the British Milk Marketing Board where similar equipment is available. On January 5, semen sufficient to provide 225 services for Mr. Alston's herd constituted the first shipment of frozen semen ever to leave North America for another continent. It arrived at Beccles within one day of the time it was shipped from the Ontario Veterinary College, and provided sufficient semen to take care of the requirements of the Alston herd for a year.

Chief problem involved, according to the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was the necessity of maintaining such an extremely low temperature during shipment. The solution was to pack the box with dry ice, which has a temperature of -135°F ., and to provide a high degree of insulation, by lining the box with a special foam plastic.

The first calf in Canada to be born from frozen semen was born last August 23 at the Ontario Veterinary College. He is named O.A.C. Frosty, and was born from semen that had been frozen for 22 days before being used. More than 200 cows have already been successfully serviced with semen that in some cases had been frozen for as long as five months before use. So far, it is reported that there has been no significant difference between the percentage of cows conceiving from frozen semen, and those where fresh

semen has been used. Of 25 cows inseminated with semen that had been frozen for three months, 18 conceived. V

Earliest Co-op

WHAT is known as the co-operative movement in Canada, is ordinarily thought to date from about 1835, when the British socialist Robert Owen introduced "co-operation" into his writings and speeches. The consumers co-operative movement likewise dates from 1844 when the 28 impoverished weavers of Rochdale in Lancashire, England, first set up their small store, on a capital of 28 shillings.

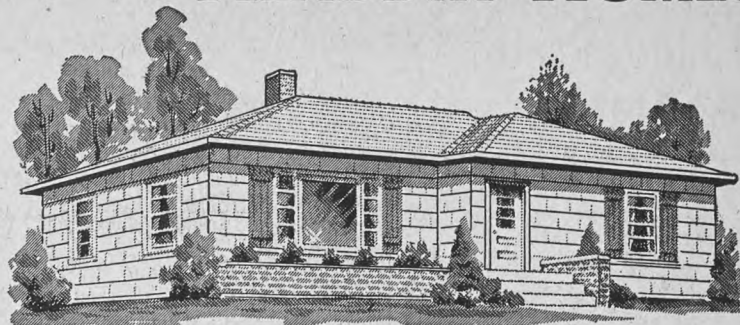
The United States has now discovered that the first co-op in that country began operating in 1752, which was 24 years before the American Revolution. In that year a mutual insurance society was formed in Philadelphia with Benjamin Franklin as one of its founders. It was called the "Philadelphia Contributorship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire," and is reported to be still in business today. In that early society the members agreed, in advance, to divide the costs of any fire losses which might be sustained by any of their members. If a fire occurred, they assessed themselves to pay for it, and there were no advance collections.

In the middle of the 19th century there were also mutual irrigation associations which developed after the Mormons moved to Utah and found that they must irrigate the land. By 1860 it is reported that there were 83 mutual irrigation associations in Utah and three others in California.

Forty years before that, a group of Ohio livestock producers made joint shipment of livestock to a terminal market; and in 1851, a co-operative cheese factory was established in New York State, followed by a co-operative butter factory, or creamery, in 1865. It is believed that the first co-op elevator was started in Wisconsin in 1847.

Today, it is calculated by the U.S. Farm Credit Administration that there are 10,000 farm co-operatives in business in the U.S., with a membership of 7.1 million (there are 5.3 million

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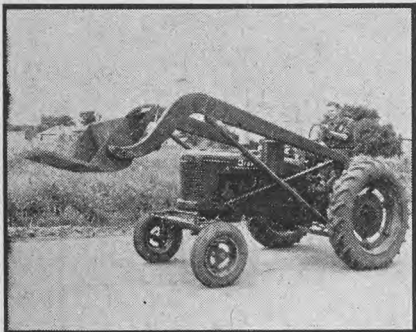
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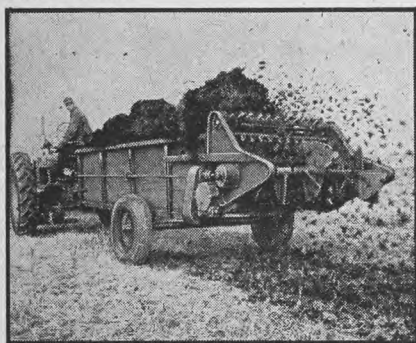
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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

farms) and doing an annual business of more than \$10.5 billion.

Of the 10,000 farm co-operatives, 3,000 are purchasing co-ops, doing a combined business of \$2.5 billion yearly. The largest single item purchased is feed which amounts to nearly \$900 million a year. Next in importance is petroleum products at more than \$570 million, handled by more than 2,800 co-ops.

The remaining 7,000 co-operatives are marketing organizations, which do almost \$8 billion worth of business. There are about 2,950 grain marketing co-ops, whose annual business amounts to \$2.2 billion. About 2,075 marketing associations handle dairy products for a total of \$2.3 billion. Of these, 552 are in Minnesota, 458 in Wisconsin, and 252 in Iowa.

Uncle Sam's Food Bill High

THE president of the Grocery Manufacturers' Association of America recently estimated that the U.S. consumer spent almost \$67 billion for food in 1953. The satisfaction the U.S. housewife got from spending this huge amount lay in the fact that she secured 7 per cent more protein, 12 per cent more calcium, 19 per cent more iron, and about 25 per cent more of the vitamins than in 1939.

All this goes to show, he thought, that processors and distributors of food are not profiteering, but are, instead, providing more, better and more convenient food. This official concluded that considering quantity, improved quality, extra processing, packaging and convenience, percentage expenditure for food in 1953 in the U.S. was 50 per cent above prewar. He puts the net profit of grocery manufacturers per dollar of sales, at 2.4 cents, which is far below the 4.6 cents earned in 1939. Likewise, large retail food distributors, earning one cent per dollar of sales in 1952, still earned well below the 1.8 cents earned in 1939.



W. S. Frazer, assistant director of extension, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, who became assistant commissioner (for Manitoba) to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, on January 15.

Implement Sales—1952

FINAL figures for 1953 are not yet available, but a survey of the agricultural implements industry for 1952 has been recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It shows total shipments valued at \$205,775,487 at the factory. The total consisted of \$174.9 million for farm machinery; \$13.2 million for parts; \$9.3 million for custom work and repairs; and \$8.2 million for other products.

More than one-third of all farm machinery sales consisted of combines and stationary threshers, worth \$69.3 million at factory prices. Next in volume were combination grain and fertilizer drills worth \$10.9 million, followed by one-way disks, tiller combines and harrow plows worth \$9.9 million; swathers and windrowers, \$6.5 million; tractor plows, \$6.2 million; grain drills, \$4.6 million; cultivators, \$4.3 million; power mowers, \$3.8 million; dairy machinery and equipment, \$3.2 million.

All harvesting machinery was worth about \$80 million, and all implements and equipment for planting, seeding and fertilizing, about \$20 million; all plows, about the same; all tillage, cultivating and weeding implements, about \$15 million.

Based on distributors' wholesale prices, total sales amounted to \$250.2 million, of which \$161 million worth occurred in the three prairie provinces, and approximately \$84 million worth in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Sales in B.C. were \$5 million.

Canadian farm implement production at factory prices amounted to \$194.6 million. Canada's exports of farm implements were \$105.4 million, and our imports, \$197.2 million.

World Study Of Drought

THREE international bodies are now studying means of combating drought. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has set up an arid-zone research council with headquarters in Paris, France, to study the problem. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also held regional meetings in August, in Egypt and India, to discuss ways and means of bringing water to the arid areas of the Middle East and South Africa.

UNESCO has also sponsored investigations into such weapons against drought as dew, fog, rainmaking, distillation of sea water, and the more familiar methods, such as the use of dams, irrigation and conservation. It is supporting an international investigation to study the harmful effects of grazing, in the spread of desert conditions in the arid regions of the Sahara and Sudan.

FAO, by its technical assistance program, is assisting many countries in the design of irrigation systems and in the proper storage and distribution of ground and surface water. In West Pakistan 25 tube wells have been sunk to improve drainage and provide irrigation water. During the next few years thousands are planned. In East

Pakistan, assistance is being given the development of a huge irrigation system to divert water from the Ganges and make possible two, or perhaps three, crops per year.

New Varieties From Morden

DURING the 24 years between 1929 and 1953, a total of 67 named varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamentals have been introduced by the Experimental Station at Morden. These can be broken down into major groups which include 18 standard apples, 2 apple crabs, 8 plums and cherry plums, 4 cherries and sandcherries, 1 apricot, 1 Pembina (high-bush cranberry), 8 vegetables, 19 woody ornamentals and 6 herbaceous perennials.

In addition, new plants not yet named have been sent out for testing, to a small group of selected co-operative growers, whose reports will indicate whether or not any of these will be named in the future.



[Alberta Government photo]
The Hon. L. C. Halmrast, recently appointed Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, to succeed the late Hon. D. A. Ure.

German Agriculture

THE average milk production per cow in West Germany in 1952 was 5,992 pounds, which compares with about 7,200 pounds in Denmark. Total West German milk production is now substantially higher than during the 1935-38 period.

Meat production was about the same in 1952-53 as in the prewar period, but it had gone down substantially during the war period. The rebuilding of cattle stocks is now practically completed, and the total number of cattle by the end of 1953 was estimated to reach 12 million head. Price relationships have not been less favorable to hog production, and hog numbers were expected to decline until the latter half of this year.

Grain production for the 1953-54 season is expected to be slightly above last year and the prewar period. Potato production is substantially increased over prewar, but will be only slightly more than the last two years. Sugar beet production has about levelled since prewar, but the hay crop for the 1953-54 period will be about mid-way between the last two years.

Germany normally exports from two to three per cent of her total agricultural production. This percentage pre-

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

ailed before the war, and also in 1953. These exports consist largely of specialty manufactured goods such as wines and beer, and some canned meats. On the other hand, Germany must import about one-third of the food and agricultural commodities she uses. For the first eight months of 1953, these imports constituted 36 per cent of her total imports.

Germany is expected to import less from the dollar area during the 1953-54 year as a means of getting her export trade into better balance. She has been recently buying more food-stuffs—especially grains, fats and oils—from countries to which she normally sells more than she buys, as a means of balancing her trade with these countries. Also, because of a higher domestic grain crop and a desire to reduce government-owned grain stocks, smaller imports of grain from the dollar area (Canada and the United States), seem likely this year. V

624 FAO

Experts

THE 1952-53 report of the FAO technical assistance program in more than 50 countries, shows that by the middle of 1953 there were 624 specialists at work. This number compares with 532 at the end of 1952, and 100 at the end of 1951.

In Pakistan, for example, FAO had provided men specializing in almost every aspect of agriculture—veterinarians, irrigation and hydraulic engineers, fertilizer experts, statisticians, parasitologists, poultry experts.

"The urgent social and political circumstances of the modern world," says the report, "make it essential for the underdeveloped countries to assimilate and apply experience and practice, which it has taken other countries decades and centuries to evolve, in building the advanced industrial and agricultural economies of the world." V

World Food Supply

FOR the first time since World War II, total world food production increased slightly faster than population in 1952-53. Since 1948-50, food production has increased by an estimated 2.3 per cent per year. World population increase has averaged 1.5 per cent. FAO food authorities say that increases in food supply did not come from those areas where hunger is most evident. Some areas, such as Canada and the United States, while already well fed, have produced surpluses which have not been distributed evenly elsewhere.

FAO authorities fear that the high production in North America, which has influenced prices downward, will result in some decrease in food output. As to the world food situation in the coming years, the FAO report said: "The annual average increase of 1.7 per cent from 1948-50 to 1952-53 barely kept pace with the growth in population, and from 1952-53 to 1956-57, an annual increase of only 0.6 per cent is expected. World figures do not include the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, for lack of official statistics. V



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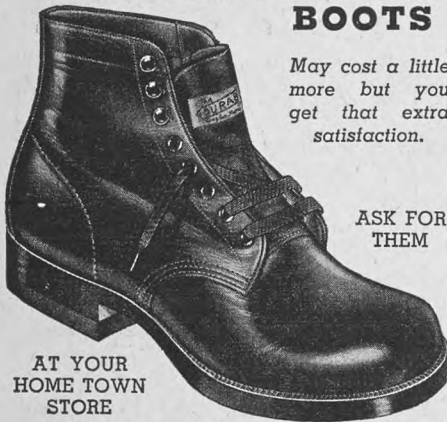
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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

Get It At a Glance

A quick glance at Canadian and world items of fact and news about agriculture

Seven world championship records within five years are to the credit of the Holstein herd owned by J. W. Greenwood and Son, Maple, Ontario. The most recent was the 365-day junior two-year-old record, on twice a day milking, made by Roeland Silver Lady, with 832 pounds fat from 9,330 pounds of milk. This heifer displaces the University of Saskatchewan world champion Tranquille Canary Veil Fleta, who still holds the world championship in the 305-day division for both milk and fat.

Britain will get surplus American meat as a gift from the U.S., under the United States Mutual Security Act. Britain will pay for the meat, but the money will be returned to her for defence spending. American tobacco worth \$20 million has also been secured under the same scheme.

Manitoba co-ops in 1953 did a total business of \$134,365,179, according to R. D. Chase, director of Co-operative Services, Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Grain and seed co-ops account for two-thirds of the total. The figures covered 361 active associations, operating 14 different types of businesses, in 733 establishments in the province.

Canada got rid of her last surplus frozen beef in January, when Britain bought eight million pounds at a price which was not specifically announced, but was said to be about 15 cents per pound.

Australian grain growers must fight grasshoppers too. The state government of New South Wales, up to November, had purchased £12,000 worth of insecticides, to be distributed through pasture protection boards and local depots established by them. The state government made available £30,000 to conduct the 1953-54 campaign.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association in St. Paul, Minnesota, is the largest U.S. grain marketing co-operative. For the 1952-53 fiscal year its net earnings were \$2,269,045. The Association operates nine terminal elevators, with a capacity of 20,135,000 bushels.

Average investment in machinery on 155 farms in the Morris and Rhineland municipalities in southern Manitoba averaged \$6,363, or \$19.82 per acre, in 1952. A survey by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture found that there were 16.2 tractors for every ten farms, as well as 11.2 drag harrows, 11.1 plows, 10.5 cultivators, 9.4 drills, 7.7 combines, 7.6 cars, 7.6 trucks, and 6.6 swathers.

Japanese food imports this year may establish a record, due to the fact that Japan's rice crop is the lowest in 19 years. The harvest is expected to be

17 per cent smaller than the 1952 crop, and Japanese farm income has taken an alarming drop.

An additional 93,500 acres are to be brought under the ditch this year on the St. Mary-Milk River Development in southern Alberta. This will bring the total irrigated acreage to 227,500, or something less than half of the 510,000 acres ultimately to be irrigated. Total cost is expected to be \$45 million, of which the Federal Government has already spent \$14 million and the Alberta government \$12.2 million.

The United States gave 4,000 tons of food to Spain, making half a million Christmas food parcels that were distributed throughout the country.

Greece has too little good arable land to feed herself comfortably. Last year, for the first time, Greece achieved self-sufficiency in such ordinary food items as bread, grains, rice, dried peas and beans. She also has more than enough olive oil and nearly enough fresh vegetables and fish. The quantity of all foods available is 66.5 per cent higher than the 1936-38 average.

Dingoes in Queensland have been killing 500,000 sheep each year, worth £42 million. The dingo is a wild dog believed to number hundreds of thousands in Australia.

Seven Central American countries—El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama—have organized a joint regional scheme for the combat of plant and animal diseases. Each country will contribute \$15,000 per year to the project, for which a research station and laboratory will be set up and manned by FAO experts. Similar action for locust control has reduced costs to the seven countries, from \$1 million to \$100,000 annually.

Per capita flour consumption in the U.S. since 1934 ranged between 146.9 and 161.1 pounds per year, up to the end of the war. Since 1945 it has been slowly dropping until the record low was reached in 1952 when, on a calendar-year basis, it amounted to 130.4 pounds per capita, and on a crop-year basis, 128 pounds.

Canada's population passed the 15 million mark just before the close of the year.

Alberta's new Minister of Agriculture, in succession to the late Hon. D. A. Ure, is the Hon. L. C. Halmrast, a rancher in southwestern Alberta, and formerly Public Welfare Minister.

The average New Zealander eats 3,450 calories of food daily. Average meat consumption is 229.4 pounds per year; butter, 42.7 pounds per year (the world's highest); and 7.6 pounds of tea per year (5½ cups per day per capita).

The National Research Council recently announced a new process for drying damp grain which, it is thought, can be used for commercial drying.

Wheat is the most important cereal consumed in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. In most of the central American and Caribbean countries, rice is the chief food, while corn is the basic single food in Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador. In these countries, however, corn consumption has decreased during recent years, while that of wheat and sugar has increased. Only in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay is there an adequate meat supply.

In western Germany there are available 43 units of labor for each 100 hectares (250 acres). Of this labor, 35.2 units are family members; thus, out of about five million farm workers about four million are members of farm families.

The British House of Lords was recently divided as to whether an outbreak of myxomatosis, the disease which has killed millions of rabbits in Australia, should be allowed to spread in England, where it apparently developed as a result of a widespread epidemic in France. A committee appointed by the government will report on the disease in the spring.

During the last six years, six million acres of farm land have been approved for settlement by the Lands Department in Western Australia. This area includes 1,000 farms for settlement by war veterans, and 4,500 applications for blocks of farm land.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, told the recent meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation that co-operative marketing of farm products in the U.S. goes back more than a century, and that at least two-thirds of U.S. farm families today belong to one or more co-ops. Total memberships in co-operatives and mutual associations number 15 million.

Victoria, Australia, really raises sheep. As of March 31, 1953, the number of sheep in the state was 21,368,196, which compares with 182,824 pigs and a total of 2,297,208 cattle of all kinds.

It is now axiomatic that to begin the economic expansion of underdeveloped areas, the first attacks must be made on poor health, low farm production and lack of education.

Africa has increased cattle numbers 37 per cent during the postwar period, or more than any other country. Increase in North America has been 33 per cent, South America 32 per cent, and Oceania (including New Zealand and Australia) by 11 per cent, western Europe and Asia about 2 per cent, while eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. remain below prewar numbers.

Delegates to the Rome conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers agreed that dairy products were not as suitable for multilateral international commodity agreements as other agricultural products. Nevertheless, long-term bilateral agreements of the kind Canada had with Britain during the war years, have brought about a large amount of stability in prices.

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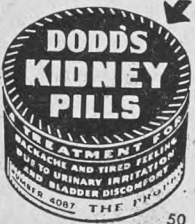
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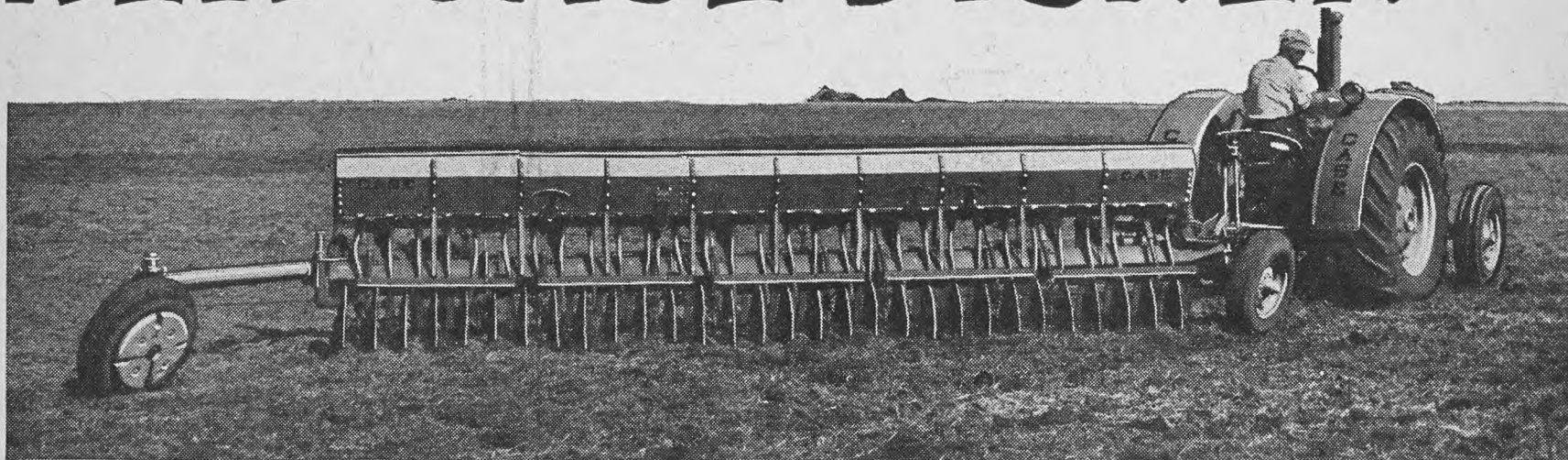
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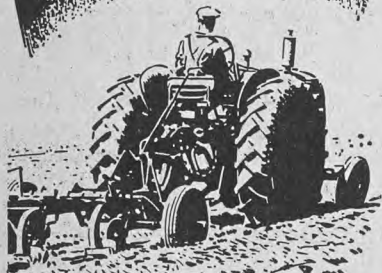
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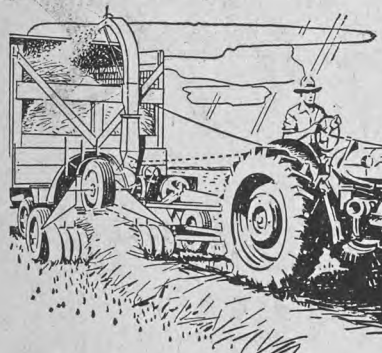
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Another Problem For Beef Men

Dwarfism in beef cattle appears more frequently and puzzles breeders and scientists

ONLY a few years ago, a strange group of undersized cattle were displayed at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. Owned by a North Dakota promoter, it was claimed that they had been rescued from a lost canyon somewhere in the United States. Their lack of size was explained by the continuous hardship



[Photo by Earl Lowes]
This 14-month-old calf displayed by Jim Stewart, son of a livestock dealer at Peterborough, Ontario, weighs about 100 pounds.

imposed on succeeding generations, in the confinement of the canyon.

Curious thousands at the Royal looked in wonderment at the potbellied, bulging-eyed little cattle. They were taken to other shows too, and in fact were featured in one of the most widely circulated American magazines.

However, a few livestock men were unimpressed. They were sure the story had originated in someone's imagination, and that the cattle were actually from herds of ordinary looking cattle. These "curiosities" were actually a few of the first "dwarf" cattle to be given publicity.

Dwarfism is gradually taking on more importance in cattle herds, in Canada and the United States. It refers to animals born to normal-appearing cattle that may be normal in size at birth, but will probably remain stunted the rest of their lives. As commercial animals for the production of finished beef carcasses, they are practically worthless.

Only recently two dwarfs showed up in a stockyard in western Canada. Standing beside the normal steers, they were a scrawny pair. Yet someone with an eye to the unusual, bought them for their curiosity value.

A breeder in western Canada paid a sizeable sum for a promising herd sire not long ago. Before many months of the first calving season had

gone by, a full half-dozen dwarf calves had been dropped in his herd. The unsuspecting breeder had bought a "dwarf carrier." Before that, the factor for dwarfism had crept into the female herd. The breeder was paying a costly price.

Another breeder bought a high-priced bred heifer, and brought her home, where she dropped a dwarf calf. She was bred again to the herd bull at home, and again she dropped a dwarf, proving that the herd bull, too, was a carrier.

Dwarfism is becoming a major problem in beef cattle breeding herds in the United States and Canada. Its rapid appearance on the scene during the past few years has occurred because little is known about it.

It has been found in all three of the common beef breeds. The American Hereford Association, richest of the three, has appropriated a sizeable sum of money to fight it.

There seems to be agreement that it is inherited as a simple recessive factor. Both the bull and cow must carry the factors before an actual dwarf will be born. In herds where the bull and all the cows do carry it, one quarter of all the calves conceived are likely to be dwarfs. However, some of these may not be born alive. Another quarter are likely to be absolutely free of any dwarf characteristics. They would not show any signs, or pass any along to their progeny. However, the remaining half of the calves conceived, though not actually dwarfs, would be "carriers" if they lived, and it is by mating these to other carriers, that dwarfs may be born.

The most urgent problem before scientists facing this situation, is the need to distinguish carriers from non-carriers. Dr. Jay L. Lush, Iowa State College, suggests that in some undetected way, breeders unintentionally may be preferring carrier bulls to normal bulls. Breeders are quick to point out, though, that both large heavy-boned bulls and smaller-boned bulls have been discovered as carriers.

Scientists are searching for some method of spotting carriers, without going to the costly procedure of mating the suspected animal to several other carriers, and waiting for the dwarfs to appear.

Dr. Paul Gregory, University of California, is developing a head-measuring apparatus, or profilometer designed to trace the contour of an animal's face. Results, so far, give evidence that this may ultimately provide a means to do the job. Other scientists are making X-ray studies of bone structures to see if there is some difference between carriers and non-carriers. Blood antigen research is also being tried in another attempt to spot some difference.

While this research goes on, cattlemen remain without any effective

safeguard against dwarfism. However, Dr. Lush suggests that breeders should not condemn whole families, simply because certain individuals in them may have a dwarf-producing record. Other scientists working on this problem agree that cattlemen should stick to sound practices and not rush hastily into attempts to cure this trouble, if such attempts would mean abandoning progress already made in the beef cattle industry. V

Watch The Ewes

THE time to start ewes on a grain ration is six weeks before lambing season begins, suggests the Canada Department of Agriculture. A mixture of two parts of crushed oats to one of bran, and this fed at the rate of one-half pound per day, per animal, makes a suitable start. This can be gradually increased until, at lambing time, they are getting a daily grain ration of 1½ pounds each. If top quality legume hay is fed, the rate of grain feeding may be greatly reduced.

A few weeks before lambing, roots and silage should be discontinued from the feeding program. A few other precautions can be suggested, too, at this time of year. Crowding and jamming by the ewes, at doors, gates, or at the feed troughs, can cause injury to ewes heavy in lamb, and must be guarded against.

Pregnancy disease may appear also at this time. Unthriftiness, sluggishness, unsteadiness of gait, and later, paralysis, are all symptoms; and the ewe may make a trotting motion when down on her side. If the symptoms are noticed, a veterinarian should be called, but adequate exercise and a balanced ration will help to prevent the disease. V

Feed Nursing Pigs

SOW'S milk will not supply all the fluid and feed requirements of young pigs, warns G. H. Bowman, animal husbandman at the Lacombe Experimental Station. By the time the pigs are three weeks old, they need a supply of both feed and water of their own, but it is surprising, he says, how frequently this is overlooked on Canadian farms.

A small creep-feeder, or trough, boarded off in one corner of the pen so the sow cannot get at it, will be suitable for feed. A good mixture, made especially for the little pigs, as well as plenty of clean fresh water, will make for stronger, thriftier pigs, and help to prevent set-backs at weaning. V

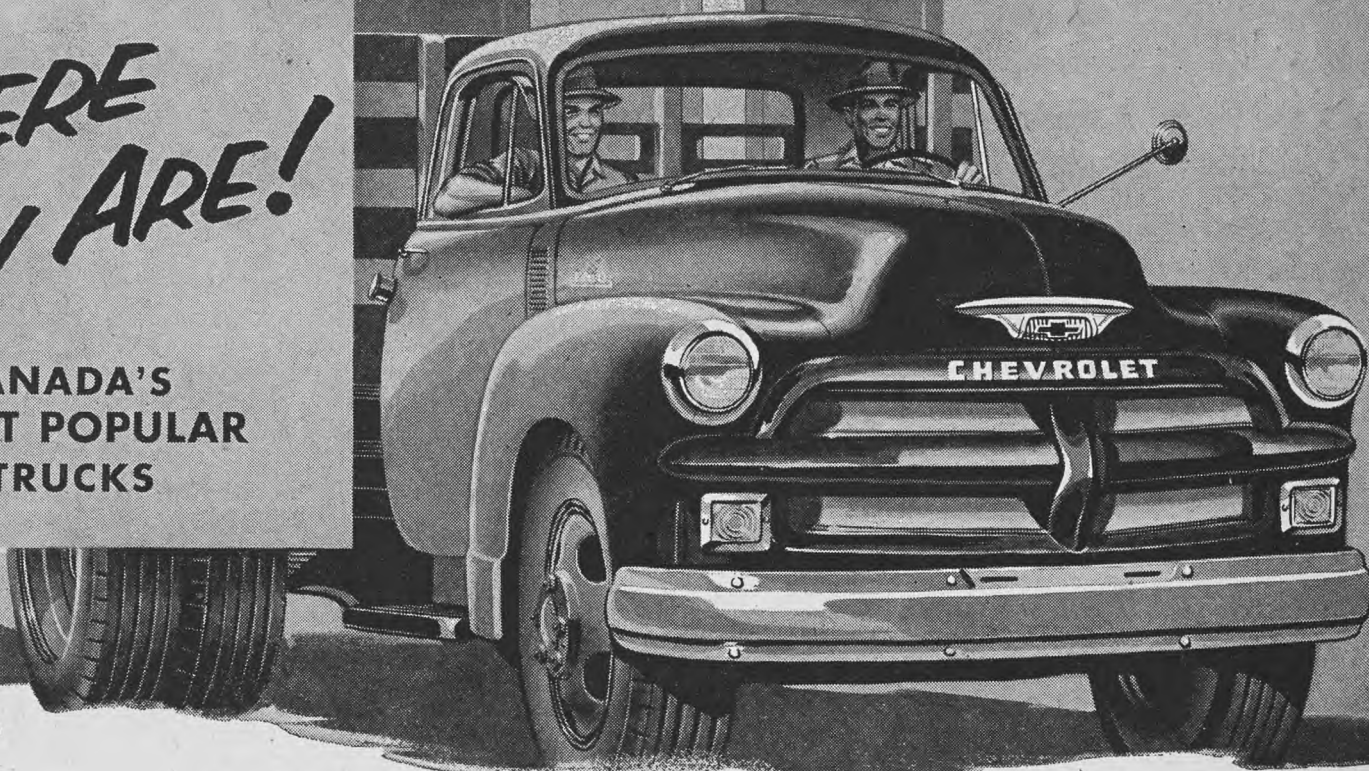
Hope for Cattle Feeders

DR. G. A. THODE, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, has announced that McMaster scientists have synthesized an anti-thyroid compound that could have important economic effects on the livestock industry. The substance, he pointed out, could be used to control the growth and fattening processes in steers, or to reduce the nervousness of highly sensitive animals.

Dr. Thode stressed that the compound has just been developed, and

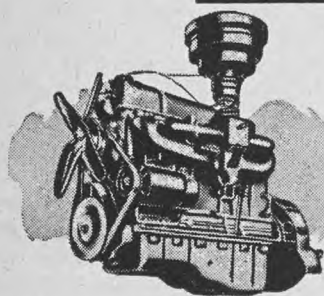
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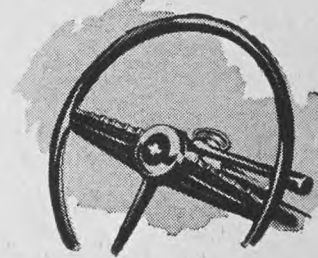
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LIVESTOCK

extensive research still has to be done, before the actual commercial possibilities can be evaluated. Such compounds have been available before, but their cost was so high that it was difficult to conduct research on a large scale. The new process will enable a plentiful supply to be produced cheaply. V

Silage for Fat Cattle

WITH proper supplementing, beef cattle can be fattened rapidly on corn silage or grass silage, says the North Dakota Agricultural College. It has been discovered that gains of two pounds or more per day can be made by steers being fed only corn silage, and a supplement developed at Purdue University. Called Purdue supplement A, it contains the proper combination of feed elements to make the best possible use of silage. Supplement G, from the same University, has been designed for feeding with grass silage.

Another method of fattening suggested by North Dakota is to feed all the grass silage the cattle will eat, along with 7 to 10 pounds of barley.

This winter in Canada, it pays to finish steers before shipping them, for packers are paying a good premium for the kind producing carcasses that fit into the higher grades. V

Plan Warble Treatment

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture says that warbles cost the cattle industry \$3,000,000 a year in that province. Treatment at a cost of only a few cents per animal can mean a saving of several dollars in beef, milk and hides from each animal.

Although treatment does not usually begin until March, when the grubs begin to drop, W. Lobay, supervisor of crop protection in that province, warns that now is the time to begin planning control measures. Stockmen, farmers, municipal service boards and cattle associations have an interest in warble control.

Mr. Lobay suggests that sprayers should be checked soon, to avoid delay when the time for treatment arrives. Service boards and associations are advised to obtain proper sprayers, build portable chutes and plan routes for the sprayers to follow. Farmers intending to do the work themselves should obtain their supplies of warble powder. Neighbors, too, might well be urged to treat their cattle. V

Supplementary Minerals

AFTER testing many forage crops in central Saskatchewan, Dr. J. M. Bell, professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, concludes that the only minerals likely to be required for supplemental feeding of cattle are calcium, phosphorus, and common salt, and possibly iodine and cobalt. Bone meal, ground limestone and the blue cobalt-iodized salt, which take care of the needs in most districts, would be sufficient there as well.

It was shown in the tests that when grass hays are fed, calcium and phosphorus supplements are usually required, for normal growth and development of young stock, and for nursing cows. However, if the forage contains a considerable proportion of legumes like alfalfa or sweet clover, a need for extra calcium is unlikely. Most of the forages examined, were very low in sodium, and this indicated the importance of keeping salt available at all times. V

Feed Grain Carefully

THE Dairy Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, points out that with feed costs amounting to roughly 50 per cent of the total cost of producing milk, as much as 16 per cent of these costs can be saved by using the highest quality hay or grass silage. Dairymen with poor quality hay must be prepared to give careful study to grain feeding, to keep their profits up. This may be doubly important this year, when so much rain at haying time meant many windrows and bales left out in the rain for several days.

Records of recent years in the Edmonton district show that about 2,500 pounds of grain have been fed, where



Now is the time to plan warble control for the grubs begin to drop in March. [Guide photo]

LIVESTOCK

milk production averaged 9,000 pounds per year. B. J. McBain, supervisor of dairy cost studies, states that under present prices for grain and milk in that area, the most profitable level of grain feeding is reached when 100 pounds of additional grain produces 50 to 60 pounds of additional milk.

Cows that are naturally high producers will make better use of grain than will cows of lower production, and Mr. McBain makes these suggestions:

Average cows that will produce 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk can make good use of about 1,250 pounds of grain, or one pound for every five and a half pounds of milk.

Good cows that will produce 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk can be given 2,750 pounds of grain, or one pound for every four pounds of milk.

Cows that will produce 13,000 pounds of milk or more, can be fed 3,750 pounds of grain, or one pound for every three and a half pounds of milk. V

Detergents as Stock Feed

SYNTHETIC detergents, which are the active ingredients in the new non-soap washing compounds commonly used in most households today, have been tried for use as livestock feed, with varying results.

Experiments have been reported where the addition of one pound of synthetic detergent to 1,000 pounds of feed for poultry and swine, increased gains by as much as 35 per cent.

However, at Lethbridge, one group of 30 lambs was fed a ration of alfalfa hay and grain, and another group of 30 was fed the same ration, but with one pound of detergent added to each 1,000 pounds of ration. The sheep were fed for 110 days, and in all cases, animals fed detergents gained at essentially the same rate as the others.

More recent experiments with swine at other stations have shown varied responses from feeding detergents. V

Dehorn Calves

CALVES can be readily dehorned while still young, without suffering any severe setback, because their horns are soft and easily removed. That's why it is worthwhile to dehorn during the winter and spring, as the calves are born rather than waiting until the animals get older.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture suggests five different methods of dehorning. Caustic paste can be used successfully, where calves are kept near the buildings and can be treated when only a few days old. Horn scoops, and tube dehorners are also suggested, as well as the Barnes type of dehorner, which works on a lever principle and is effective on cattle up to a year old. Finally, the blade-type dehorner must be used on older cattle, and is effective on very large horns. V

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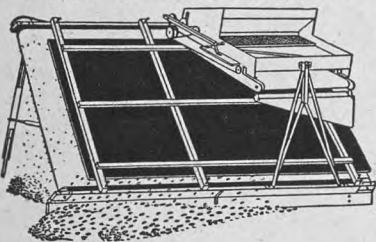
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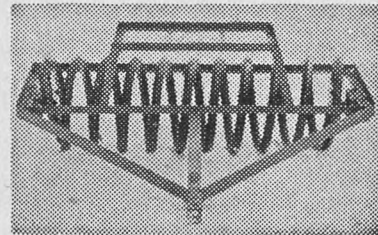
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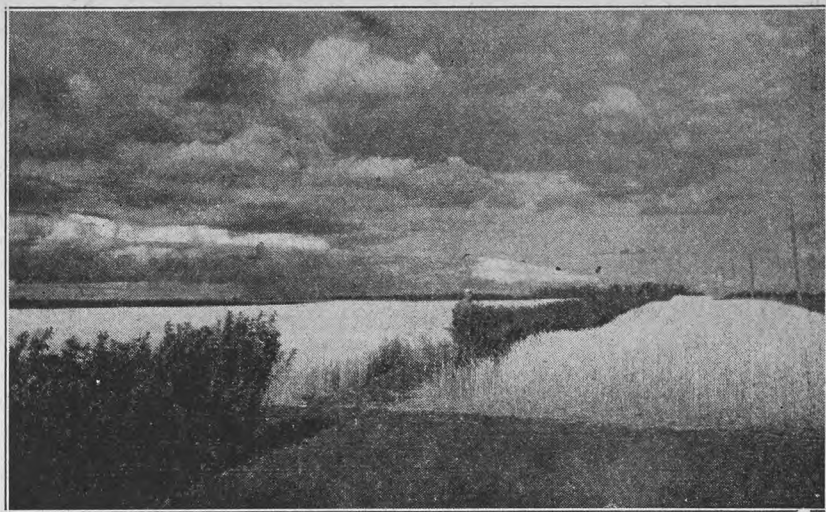
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FIELD



Clean seed is essential for the production of weed-free crops.

He Sowed Half a Million Weed Seeds per Acre

Nearly all of these Saskatchewan farmers cleaned their seed grain, but very few removed all the weed seeds

A ONE-POUND sample of wheat seed was taken from a Saskatchewan farmer's drill box in a recent seed survey. The sample contained 5,840 weed seeds. If the seeding rate was 1½ bushels per acre he was planting 525,600 weed seeds on every acre. He had not cleaned his seed, and admitted that he had no intention of doing so.

His neighbor was more conscientious. He had cleaned his seed. Unfortunately he had not cleaned it well. A one-pound sample of his seed contained 1,784 weed seeds. He was planting weed seeds at the rate of 160,560 per acre.

These samples were much worse than most of the 1,377 wheat samples collected during the survey, but many others were unsatisfactory. In fact, 70 per cent of the samples would not be considered good seed for planting at any time. Only 14 per cent graded No. 1 Seed, 16 per cent graded No. 2 Seed, 27 per cent graded No. 3 Seed, and 43 per cent went rejected. "Rejected" is a grade of seed a farmer can sow on his own land but cannot, under the Seeds Act, offer for sale. No. 3 Seed, too, is considered to be below good seed standards.

Almost all the seed graded "rejected" was placed in this grade due to weed seed content. R. E. McKenzie, Director of the Plant Industry Branch, told the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, that proper cleaning would have brought a large proportion of this seed up to a satisfactory grade.

In a similar seed-drill survey in 1927 only 31 per cent of the wheat seed graded rejected. The amount of rejected wheat sown appears to have increased by 38 per cent in the intervening 26 years.

Almost all of the farmers contacted had cleaned their grain. Forty-three per cent had it cleaned in the local elevator, and 55 per cent of it graded rejected, largely because of weed seeds. Thirty-eight per cent did the cleaning in their own plants, and 36 per cent of this seed graded rejected.

Eleven per cent had it cleaned by a travelling plant, and had 33 per cent rejected. Only 6 per cent used seed cleaned in a stationary plant, and only 9 per cent of it graded rejected. It was concluded that, in general, commercial grain elevators are not equipped to do a satisfactory job of seed cleaning, and that cleaning in a municipal, or other stationary seed-cleaning plant is likely to produce much better results.

An encouraging finding was that of the 1,585 farmers contacted in the survey, 94.8 per cent were growing wheat varieties recommended for their district, by the Saskatchewan Advisory Council on grain crops. Growing tests on the wheat showed that 94.7 per cent of the samples were at least 90 per cent true to variety. In spite of this generally good showing a few farmers were found to be still sowing Marquis and similar older varieties; and one farmer contacted was seeding Red Fife.

The varieties of oats and barley used by farmers were less encouraging. Only 41.4 per cent were seeding named and recommended oat varieties; 38.4 per cent used non-recommended varieties; and 20.2 per cent could not name the variety. In barley the corresponding figures were 52.8 per cent, 33.6 per cent and 13.6 per cent.

The grade of oat and barley seed used was also unsatisfactory. Only 6.0 per cent of the oats graded No. 1 seed; 8.5 per cent went No. 2, 9.8 per cent was No. 3—and 75.7 per cent graded rejected. Corresponding results for barley were 6.2 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 15.7 per cent and 66.8 per cent. Germination of the oat samples averaged 93.2 per cent, and barley 93.5 per cent. The quality of the actual oats and barley was very good, but as with wheat, the samples were down-graded because of weed seed content. Again, careful cleaning would have made the seed satisfactory.

All of the samples collected were tested for the presence of smut. The analyses showed smut present in light to heavy loads in 37.3 per cent of the

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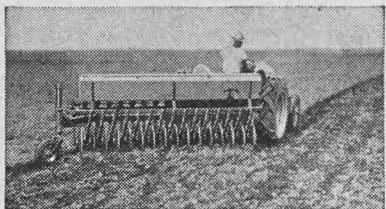
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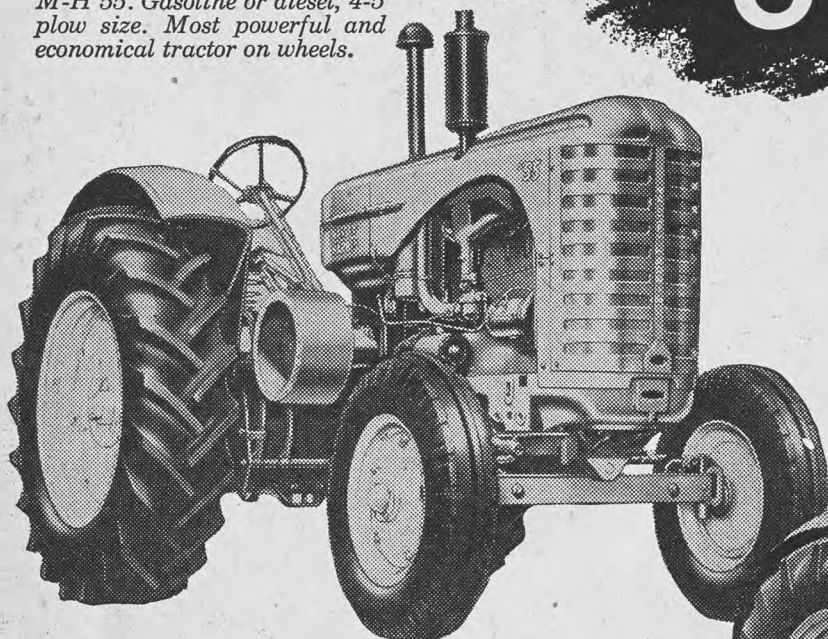


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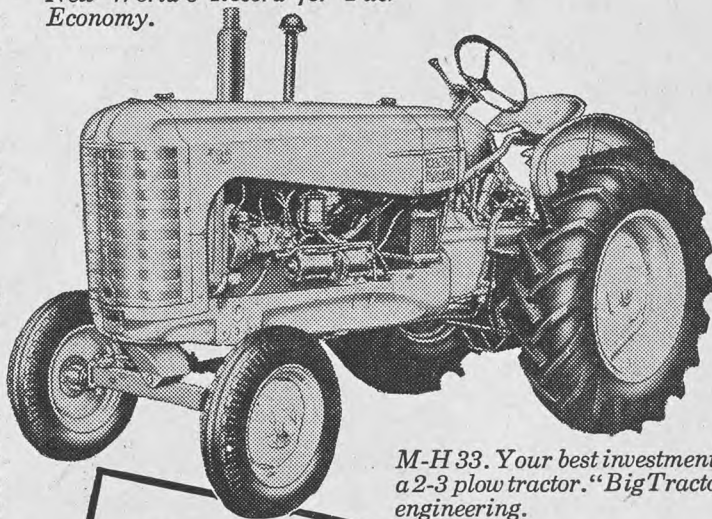
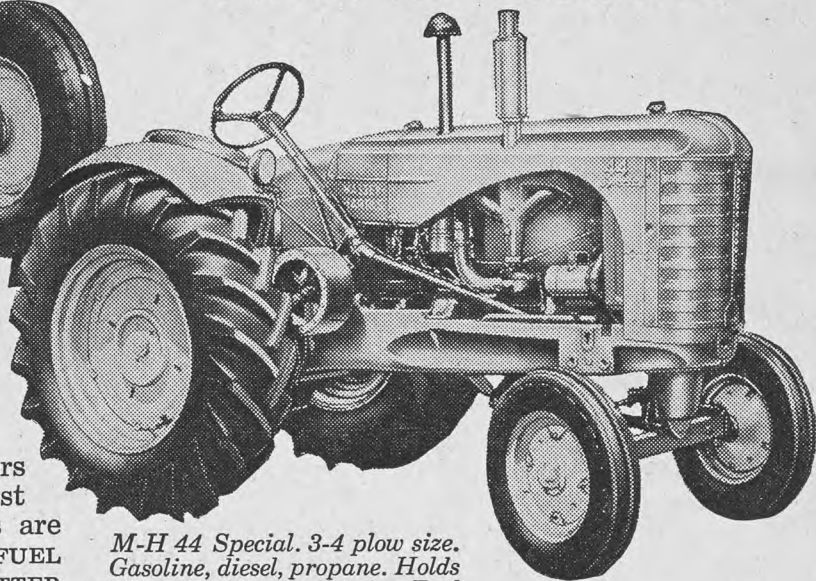
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FIELD

wheat, in 91 per cent of the oats, and in 97.9 per cent of the barley. Of the wheat, 23.6 per cent had been treated, and showed no smut, while 19.4 per cent was not treated, and showed light to heavy smut infection. This again demonstrates that wheat should be tested, and treated only if it is infected. It is not necessary to treat smut-free seed.

The situation was quite different in the oat and barley seed. Almost all of the seed of these two crops carried smut in 1953, and should have been treated. Actually, 43.1 per cent of the oat samples tested were untreated but carrying smut; and in barley, 32.1 per cent of the samples were smutty and untreated.

The high percentage of rejected seed, the prevalence of elevator cleaning and the apparent lack of adequate cleaning plants, emphasizes the need for a province-wide program for the establishment of better cleaning facilities, Mr. McKenzie told the seed growers. Another reason for concern

is the fact that a large proportion of the field-inspected, registered and certified seed raised in the province is not being sold for seed, but is being delivered to the elevator for want of a market. It was hoped that the recently announced policy of the Canadian Wheat Board permitting a farmer who wished to purchase up to a maximum of 100 bushels of registered or certified seed, to deliver up to a maximum of 200 bushels of his own grain, without affecting his quota, might encourage a more general use of good seed.

(Co-operating in the 1953 Seed Grain Survey were the Production and Experimental Farm Services, Canada Department of Agriculture, the Field Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan; the Line Elevators Farm Service; Agricultural Representative and Plant Industry Branches, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture; and municipal officials, agricultural committees and farmers in 73 Saskatchewan rural municipalities.) V

Creeping-Rooted Alfalfa Looks Promising

Eighteen years of investigation now permit the prediction that a creeping-rooted alfalfa will be available to prairie farmers in about two years

"I SHOULD like to forecast that a new creeping-rooted alfalfa may be licensed two years from now," D. H. Heinrichs, Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., told a meeting of Saskatchewan seed growers recently. He told the growers that the alfalfa, as well as having creeping-roots, will be narrow-leaved, will grow erect, and have more winter hardiness than any other variety now being grown in western Canada. It will have grazing resistance, but will recover slowly after cutting or grazing. It will produce fair seed yields and good forage yields; and will have variegated flowers, with yellow color predominating.

If this prediction proves to be correct it will be the culmination of a breeding program started at Swift Current in 1938. At that time it was decided to try for a hardy alfalfa that could be grown anywhere on the prairies for hay and pasture, without danger of killing out during drought, or severe winters.

A yellow-flowered alfalfa, generally known as Siberian, was crossed with selected plants of the Ladak variety. The Siberian variety originated from introductions made from northern Siberia by Dr. Nils E. Hansen. Dr. Hansen found some of this variety thriving north of Yakutsk, an area where winter temperatures of -85° F. have been recorded, and where the annual precipitation averages less than ten inches. The Siberian alfalfa itself cannot be grown commercially, because it is a poor seed setter, and the seed shatters.

Plants resulting from the crosses of Siberian and Ladak plants were studied individually, and those having an erect growth, a fair seed set, and a tendency to creep were selected for further breeding work. Creeping-

rootedness was considered the most important characteristic to select for, as it appeared to be associated with winter hardiness and grazing resistance. Out of tens of thousands of first-generation-crossed plants less than five per cent were creeping-rooted.

In later generations, when creeping-rooted plants were inter-crossed, over 50 per cent of the offspring generally were creeping-rooted. Through selection and re-selection, strains have been built up which are strongly creeping-rooted and still show generally desirable characteristics. An extensive testing program of promising strains now extends across Canada. This testing program is designed to weigh the relative values of numerous strains and Dr. Heinrichs' forecast is based on the likelihood of one of these strains proving satisfactory for general farm use. V

Flax Yields In Manitoba

REDWOOD flax outyielded the other varieties tested at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, in 1953. The tests were made on 1/80 acre plots. Redwood yielded 34.9 bushels per acre, followed by Victory with 32.1, Rocket, 29.3, Redwing, 27.1, Marine, 23.2, and Sheyenne, 21.1. The new variety, Raja, tested for the first time at Brandon, yielded 23.6 bushels per acre.

Over the four-year period, 1949-53, Redwood averaged 29.7 bushels per acre, Victory, 25.7, Rocket, 25.4, Redwing, 22.8, and Sheyenne, 19.5 bushels per acre.

Rocket and Redwood are late maturing and are recommended for the more southern areas. When sown early they will substantially outyield the early



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maturing varieties, Redwing, Sheyenne, and Marine. If seeding is delayed their advantage is substantially reduced.

Sheyenne and Marine are similar in adaptability and maturity and are recommended for the northern zones, and for the southern areas when seeding is delayed. All four of the recommended varieties possess satisfactory wilt and rust resistance.

The 1953 results on Illustration and Substations throughout the province show that Redwood and Rocket yielded 20.8 bushels per acre, Raja, 19.4, and Marine 16.6 bushels. ✓

Stinkweed Taint Of Meats

STINKWEED taint of beef, pork and mutton is not as widely known as the same taint in milk and butter. Nevertheless, meat from animals that

have been fed materials containing a fairly large proportion of the green weed or seed prior to slaughter, may be tainted to the point where it is unfit for human consumption.

The same principle involved in avoiding tainted milk (removing cows from the pasture two or three hours before milking), is involved in avoiding the tainting of meat. Just how long animals must have a stinkweed-free diet before slaughter has not been definitely established, but it is recommended that the period should be at least two or three weeks.

It is thought that a shorter period might be enough, but further research work is needed to establish the minimum time. Recent work on feeder lambs that were receiving a 50 per cent stinkweed diet, conducted at the University of Saskatchewan indicated that one week on clean feed was enough to get rid of the objectionable taint in the meat. ✓

Guard Stored Grain Against Insects

Undetected insects in farm stored grain may cause large and unnecessary losses

INSECTS that infest grain are widely distributed across the country, and only require favorable conditions to become troublesome pests.

Dr. H. McDonald, Entomology Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture, told the University of Saskatchewan agricultural graduates in Saskatoon that ideal conditions for the rapid increase of grain insects are found in damp or tough grain that has begun to heat and spoil. Grain that remains uniformly dry will not spoil, he said, and will not permit these insects to establish themselves. The reason is that it takes the rusty grain beetle, for example, 90 days to develop from egg to adult, when the temperature is 70° F., but only 20 days when the temperature is 90° F., and the moisture in the grain remains the same. Such temperatures are not at all unlikely in heating grain.

Grain may be binned when damp, or become damp from leakage, seepage, or condensation in poorly ventilated granaries. If moisture is excessive and insects present, as they multiply they give off heat and moisture, and increase the area of damage.

The grain insect problem in western Canada is primarily a storage problem. If grain is stored dry, in a weather-proofed, well-ventilated granary, there will be no problem.

Several kinds of insects attack grain. We do not have trouble with those which attack the whole grain and eat out the contents. We have two or three kinds that feed on the surface of the kernel, or on grain dust, and some others feed on the molds that develop in tough or damp grain, when it goes out of condition.

The rusty grain beetle, a serious menace to stored grain during World War II, feeds on the germ of the wheat kernel, and may also attack oats and barley. It was not prominent in the 1952-53 outbreak. Fungus beetles, which are attracted to moldy grain, were found in about 60 per

cent of the samples examined, and grain mites appeared in about one sample in four.

One of the best control methods is to store dry grain in tight granaries. If the granary has previously held insect-infested grain the interior should be thoroughly swept and sprayed with a two per cent Pyrenone spray, or a one per cent Lindane spray at the rate of one gallon per 1,000 square feet. Accumulations of dropped grain around the granaries should be cleaned up and destroyed; such spots are frequently infested and may cause infestation of new grain stocks.

All grain in storage should be examined every two weeks, to detect any danger spots that may develop. The ease with which a quarter-inch rod will go into the grain will indicate the presence, or absence, of damp or heating spots; and the temperature of the rod, if it is left in the grain for ten minutes, will indicate heating.

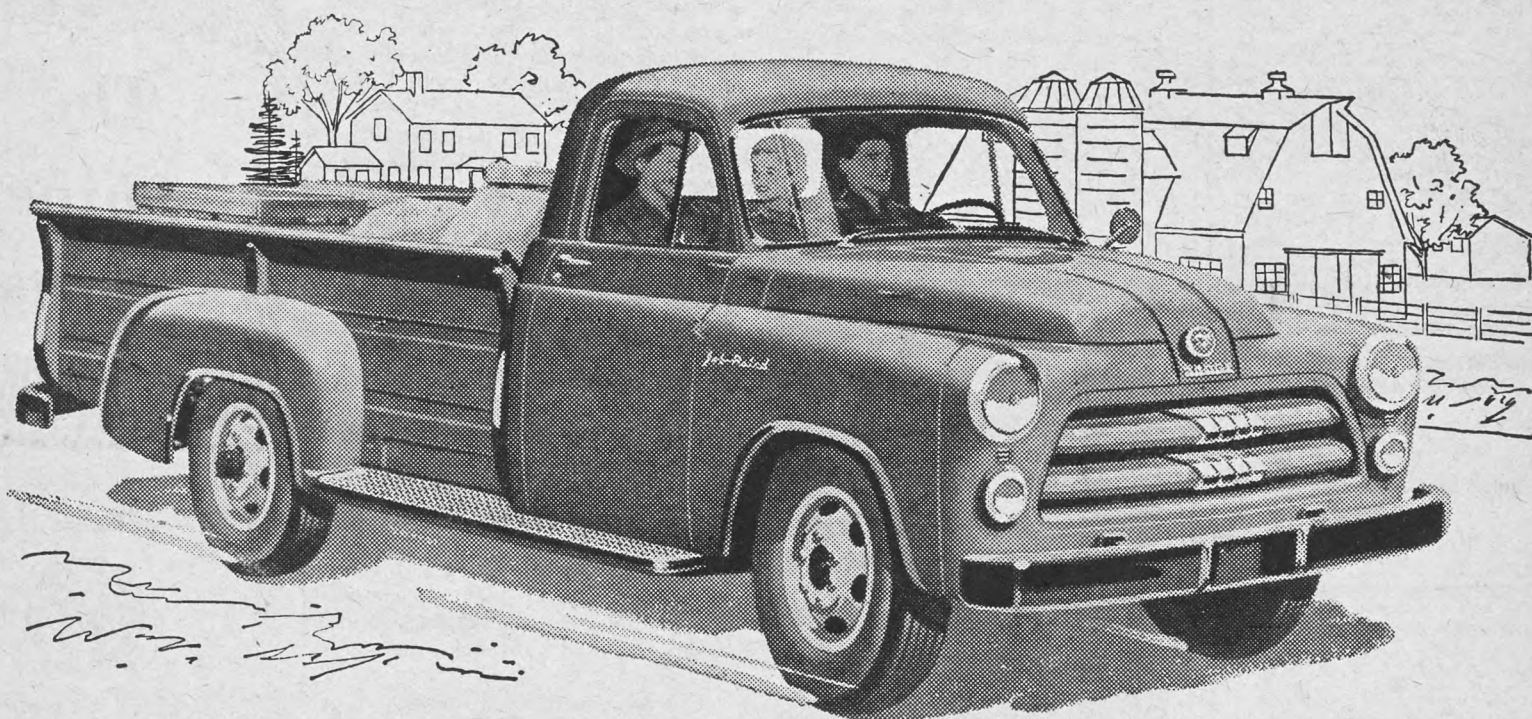
Insect infestations may be eliminated, by transferring the grain during cold weather—the colder the better. It should be transferred slowly, or, if possible, exposed in thin layers until the temperature is lowered. Cleaning the grain will remove many insects.

If a fumigant is to be used, it is preferable to have the building sealed on the inside with paper, though a double layer of paper on the outside will help to retain the fumigant. On the basis of the dosage used, fumigants are classified as small- or large-bulk. The former are applied at dosages of three to five pounds per 1,000 bushels, and the latter at two to three gallons, or more, per 1,000 bushels. A large-bulk fumigant, Dowfume EB5, at three gallons per 1,000 bushels, is more effective than the small-bulk fumigants, said Dr. McDonald, if the surface area of the bin is large in relation to the bulk of grain as in most farm storages.

Fumigants should be applied with care, because they are as poisonous to man as they are to insects. ✓

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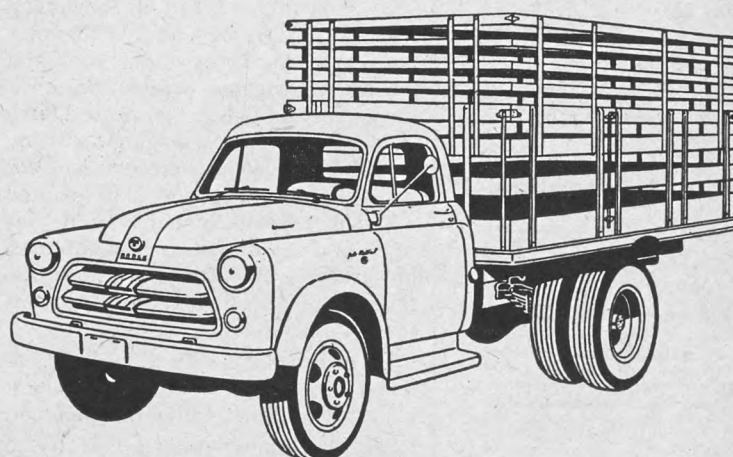
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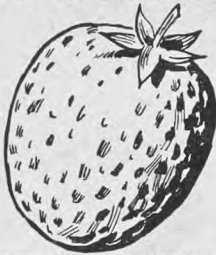
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CITY PROVINCE

HORTICULTURE

This Orchard Is Windproofed

*From first tree plantings 18 years ago
an excellent shelter has since developed*

ANY day of the year on the farm of Harvey Jahnke, at Herbert, Saskatchewan, there is a place of shelter from the wind. In the winter, that sheltered spot might be deep with snow, but in the summer, it is bright and pleasant. It is the orchard and garden, surrounded by rows of high-growing trees which have grown and thickened up during the past 18 years, until hardly a trace of a breeze can squeeze through them on a windy day.

Though this is a comparatively dry part of Saskatchewan, better suited to grain and livestock, the fruit trees flourish in the Jahnke orchard. Apples, both standard and crabs, grow there.



Harvey Jahnke in his well sheltered orchard at Herbert, Sask.

Plums, sandcherries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries are picked to fill Mrs. Jahnke's preserving jars, or to be sold to townspeople.

"Maybe most important of all," says Harvey's young brother Gordon, who helps on the farm during the summer holidays, "it is a place to fill my pockets with apples on my way to the field. It makes farming more enjoyable."

Harvey believes that growing fruit in Saskatchewan is a long-term enterprise. His orchard had its beginning when his father, Gus, bought the farm 20 years ago. Trees and shrubs and flowers were scarce, or unknown on it then, but the elder Jahnke's Dutch ancestry gave him a longing for them. In 1935 he selected a piece of land for his orchard; and around it he planted a hedge of hardy caragana. Inside this row, he planted another row, alternating ash and maple trees in it. Inside this, he planted two more rows, this time using poplars.

The rows of trees grew, and in 1940 a row of spruce was added, to make it almost windproof, winter and summer.

The first plum trees were planted in 1937, and many varieties and types of fruit have been added since, as the shelter has increased. Now the Jahnke orchard, part of the open prairies, but now growing thick with trees, is

one of the best-liked spots on the farm.—D.R.B.

Growing Your Own Plants?

A GREAT many home gardeners grow their own seedling plants in a window of the kitchen or dining room, and in this way are often able to obtain them more conveniently, or more economically, or with more satisfaction.

Seeds should not be started too soon, because leggy plants may result from a combination of comparatively low temperatures and poor light, in late winter and early spring. Plants may be started in approximately three groups each seeded about three weeks apart. In the first group are lobelias, pansies and snapdragons, which need up to 90 days from the time the seed is planted, until they can be transplanted outdoors. Next come annual phlox, petunias, sweet alyssum, stock, delphinium, and ageratum, which should be started about ten weeks prior to outdoor planting. The third group, which can get along with about seven weeks before planting, consists of the annual dahlias, zinnias, clarkia, larkspur, annual hollyhocks, marigolds and nicotiana.

Use good seed. Seed that is two or three years old may be quite suitable for use, but should be tested for germination. Use the old blotter test, keeping the blotters moist, and being careful to regulate the quantity of seed sown, by the percentage germination you get from the test.

If you have had trouble in the past from damping-off of the young seedlings, try using sterilized soil. When you have mixed up a soil that will approximate, as nearly as possible a mixture of one-third peat moss, one-third sharp sand and one-third top soil, provide plenty of pebbles, or broken flower pots for drainage, and bake it in the oven. Put a raw potato on top of the soil, and when the potato is baked the soil will be sterilized. ✓

Alberta Native Fruits To Be Studied

FOR several years, Dr. R. J. Hilton, Professor of Horticulture at the University of Alberta, has been keenly interested in initiating a project for the study and improvement of native Alberta fruits. One of the principal difficulties to be overcome was the location of a suitable area of available land, where wild fruits were growing in abundance, so that these could be protected and carefully observed. Many of them are believed worthy of improvement, and a suitable acreage of land providing natural environment for such fruits was highly desirable.

A year or so ago 40 acres of uncultivated land was located downstream from Rocky Mountain House. Not long after, the approval of University authorities was obtained for

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HORTICULTURE

the project, and the planning of experiments and other preliminary work is now under way.

Special attention will be given to blueberries and cranberries, but it is hoped before long to include wild raspberries, saskatoons, and high-bush cranberries in the work in hand.

The blueberry and the cranberry thrive on poor land—that is, on sandhills and bog lands. The reason is, says Dr. Hilton, that they do not have root hairs, and must, therefore, rely on other means of obtaining soil water and nutrients. For this, they depend on certain fungi, which live in the outer cells of their roots. The fungi take in the water and soil nutrients for the plant, and in return, are fed, or secure, a share of the starches and sugars which the blueberries and cranberries produce.

Various methods will be used to improve the wild fruits, including selection among the larger-fruited and more productive types, and the introduction of some of the cultivated varieties for crossing. Attempts will be made also to improve the environment of the wild fruits and note the effect of doing so. Mulching, fertilizing, irrigating during dry periods, and the removal of competitive and shade-producing plants will also be tried.

Dr. Hilton believes that improvement of the wild fruits should add to their quantity and desirability. Many of these fruits are now gathered and enjoyed by hundreds of people who have access to them; but it is at least conceivable that if these native plants can be improved sufficiently they might be the means of utilizing large tracts of relatively useless land now characterized by sandhills and bog. ✓

Why Not Plan The Farmstead

BEAUTIFUL farmsteads can be developed, even on the comparatively bare prairie. They can be seen here and there, and they seem to stand out, as is often said, like a sore thumb.

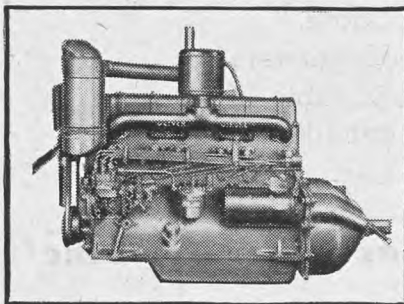
Unfortunately, many farmsteads, even those where some attempt has been made to develop beautiful growing things about the home, have not been well planned. In any case, it is not only unwise, but generally quite impracticable to do everything in one year. It is well to have something down on paper, and the winter months are about the best time available to do it. One of the difficulties about plans is, however, that many people are inclined to plan more elaborately than they can carry out—perhaps a lawn too large to keep the grass cut, or flower beds so numerous, or so large, that the weeds cannot be kept down, or the transplantings, or replantings, made when advisable. Perhaps the space set aside for the home orchard is too large, with the result that grass and weeds grow up, and mice and rabbits find it too inviting. It is better to have a dozen well-cared-for trees than two dozen that are neglected. There is real pleasure to be found in working in the garden, for almost anyone, provided there isn't too much of it to be cared for. Keeping this point in mind is, in reality, one of the most important points in farmstead planning.

It is well to seek advice before actually making a plan, and as a rule, the



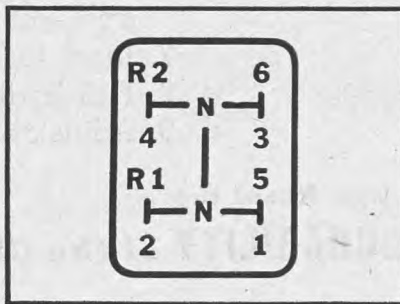
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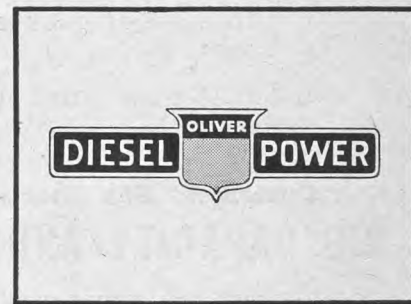
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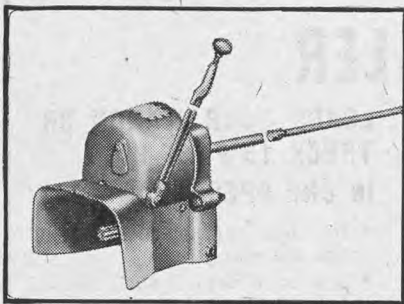
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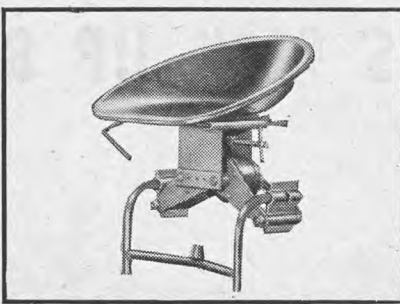
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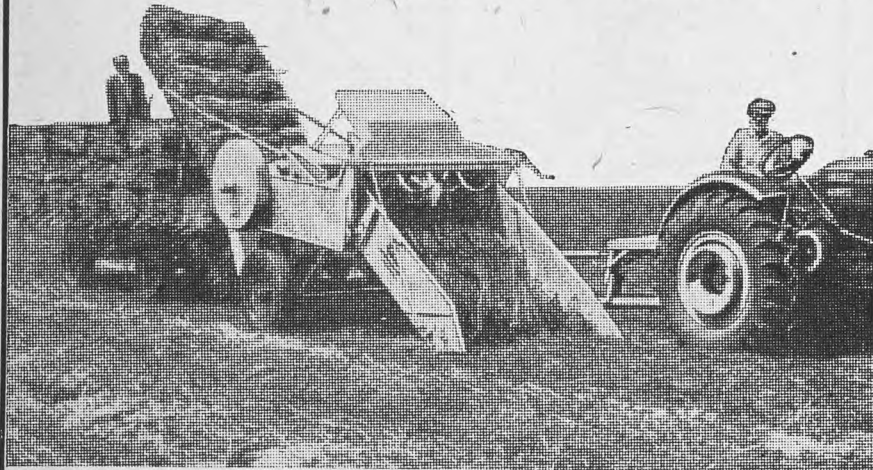
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HORTICULTURE

Departments of Horticulture at our provincial universities, or the horticulturists at our experimental stations (there is one at nearly all of them) will be glad to be of any assistance they can. Alberta readers can secure a booklet entitled "Farmstead Planning" at any district agriculturist's office, or by writing to the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. Also, the supervisor of horticulture in the Alberta Department will be glad to look over, and offer suggestions about, any plans that are sent to him. Such plans, however, must be neat enough to show exactly what you have in mind, and be drawn to scale so that he can intelligently make suggestions.

Why not try to get a plan made this winter for the farmstead? You may already have quite a few things that you would like, but feel that there is room for improvement, and that over the next two or three years you would like to do something about it.

It would not take long to make the necessary measurements, indicating the size of the present farmstead, the location and size of all of the buildings, as well as of the fruit and vegetable garden, and the windbreaks, trees and shrubs, if any, as well as the roadways. Be sure to indicate the direction in which the house faces, how the farmstead lies in relation to the public road, and indicate on the map you draw, which is north and south.

It is best to make a rough plan as you take the measurements and then re-draw it in the house, preferably in ink and to scale, say, 10 or 12 feet equalling one inch on the plan. V


The Kerr

Apple-Crab

ABOUT a year ago the Experimental Station at Morden named a new apple-crab, the Kerr, which was formerly distributed under number, as Morden 352. The variety is named after W. L. Kerr, now superintendent of the Forest Nursery Station at Sutherland, Saskatchewan, who for years was in charge of tree fruits at Morden. While at Morden Mr. Kerr made a cross between Dolgo and Haralson, from which seed was planted in 1935. In 1945 it was given an introduction number and was sent out for co-operative testing.

Kerr is large for a crabapple, according to the folks at Morden, measuring about 1½ inches across and 1½ inches deep, or a little larger. It is an attractive apple, with a creamy-yellow ground color, generally completely overlaid with maroon to dark red-purple. The flesh is yellowish to creamy white, sometimes flecked with red, and the fruit is firm, crisp, very juicy and of medium texture. The flavor, though something like a crab, is sweet, pleasant and somewhat acid. It is described as excellent as a jelly fruit, pleasing when canned and acceptable for dessert purposes. Its season, at Morden, is mid-September until late January. Morden says: "It may be regarded as a beautiful large Dolgo, but milder in flavor, longer lasting and sturdier in tree. It promises to be widely useful as a productive, hardy, healthy apple-crab." V

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POULTRY

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This flock shows an annual profit of two dollars per bird, for only two hours of work each day

by KATHLEEN MUNRO



Maurice Landers throws scratch grain to his flock of Barred Rock hens.

THE care of a flock of 1,000 hens and the operation of a thirty-acre farm would seem to be a full-time occupation for one man, but to Maurice Landers of Salmon Arm, B.C., such work is a spare time hobby from his profession of teaching. He is vice-principal of the Salmon Arm high school.

According to Mr. Landers, the project is only possible through mechanization of equipment, and to make this profitable, he says, the flock could not be smaller than it is now.

Mr. Landers has proved this to his own satisfaction. The first year on the farm, he had 12 hens; the following year he raised 100 and the next year he had 200 birds. Feeding, watering and caring for 200 hens and the eggs they produced, required so much time that he felt he must go out of poultry entirely, or into it on a large scale with labor-saving devices. After he had mechanized, the resulting curtailment of chore time was startling. Now, an accurate record of costs and revenues shows Mr. Landers that he realizes an average profit of \$2.00 a bird.

He points out that all the mechanization and good housing would be useless without good birds. Mr. Landers emphasized that poultrymen should not be satisfied with anything but good egg producers, and by that, he suggested a hen laying from 250 to 300 eggs a year. This year, for the first time, he has Barred Rocks, but he will go back to White Leghorns next year. Logically, he produced reasons for this change. He has found that the Leghorn is a heavier layer, a lighter eater, is easier to cull and does not go broody. Mr. Landers says the poultryman must be culling continually to keep the flock to a good standard of production.

When he decided to go into poultry in a substantial way, he built a 1,000-

bird house and invested in an automatic feeder, an electric egg washer and a hydraulic loader for his tractor. Now, a total of about two man-hours per day looks after the flock. He spends 15 minutes in the morning doing chores in the poultry house. His wife Dorothy gathers the eggs twice during the day, taking 15 minutes each time, and spends another hour washing and packing the eggs.

When the brooder house is in use, another 15 minutes daily is required. Last spring Mr. Landers bought 1,200 chicks which he kept under two propane gas brooders. He spent 15 minutes a day refilling feed and water troughs for the chicks, which was all the attention they needed.

He built the 1,000-bird house of logs and sawed lumber, at a cost of roughly \$1,000. He insulated the open loft with shavings, and for additional ventilation left a three-inch opening along the top of the south wall. An aluminum roof reflects the heat in summer and prevents snow from piling up in winter. One end of the house has a removable door, which opens to a walled-in outside run; and the door is wide enough to permit running the tractor into the house. His feed storage room, part of the building, adjoins the outside run. Community nests are built in along the north wall. The house has no roosts, and this, according to Mr. Landers, contributes to keeping it dry as all the manure gets into the litter. He uses the deep litter system, spreading shavings in the house once a week and cleaning the foot-high litter once a year. This is accomplished in short order by lifting the sectional feeder trough and removing the manure with the hydraulic loader.

Water for the hens comes from a drip tap which keeps the trough full and runs off through an overflow. Electric lights run off an automatic light switch. Hens are given 14 hours of light a day. Lights switch on at 6 a.m. and at 9 p.m., automatically dim for a period of 15 minutes before going off.

The automatic feeder is set up in the feed room, and from it the long trough forms a rectangle the length of the henhouse and about one-third its width. Mr. Landers fills the bowl in the morning and turns on the machine which maintains the feed at a constant depth. It is left on for three or four consecutive hours. Feed is bought in carload lots. Five tons of oats, five tons of wheat and ten tons of laying mash last about four months. Mr. Landers mixes the grain in this proportion with good results. Each evening the hens are thrown scratch grain.

Mrs. Landers takes care of egg washing in the large utility room adjoining the kitchen. Eggs are gathered in wire baskets and one

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In some instances of disease a specific disinfectant may be recommended. Yet, however powerful—and costly—such a disinfectant may be, it cannot kill unless it contacts the germs or parasites in question; and they are usually protected by grease and dirt. Lye cleaning removes this protective coating and permits disinfectants to operate efficiently.

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Lye is a great help in cleaning the slaughter house. Before swabbing down the floors, dissolve 3 tablespoons of Gillett's Lye in each gallon of water. This solution will greatly speed the removal of blood, dirt and other matter. It also deodorizes and sanitizes. It enables a single solution to be used for the complete cleansing job.

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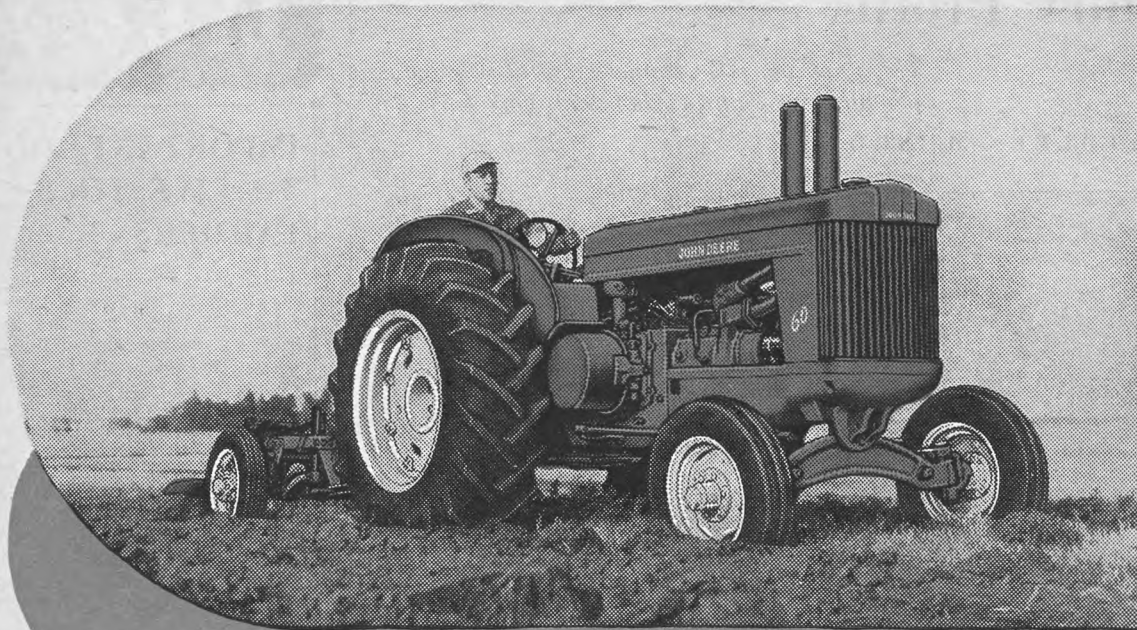
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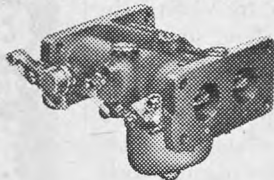
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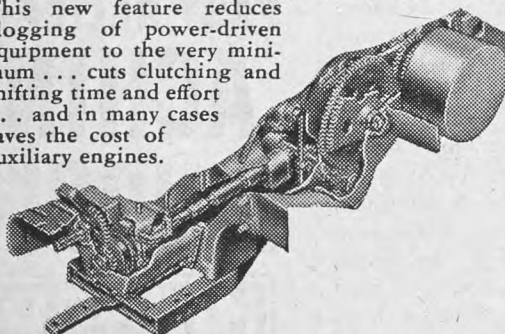
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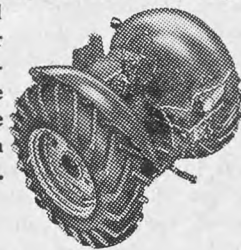
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is really yours on the "60" Standard with such features as the new "live" power shaft shown here. This new feature reduces clogging of power-driven equipment to the very minimum . . . cuts clutching and shifting time and effort . . . and in many cases saves the cost of auxiliary engines.



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with a fully-adjustable, deep-cushion seat, large platform, no-stretch control arrangement and many other features including new larger fenders that cover more of the rear tires and provide better operator protection and much cleaner operation.



NEW Clearance . . .

at every point under the tractor through use of a new rugged, arched front axle and larger diameter rear tires. In addition to this new clearance that means better work on every job, the front wheel knuckles on the "60" Standard have been redesigned and angled slightly (note illustration) to provide easier-than-ever steering.



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basket at a time is lowered into the egg washer. Mrs. Landers does the washing while she is getting supper ready in the evening.

Maurice Landers is a strong advocate and supporter of co-ops. He takes his eggs to the Salmon Arm Co-op to be candled and sold. After 10 or 11 months of laying, when the hens begin to drop off in production, they are taken alive to the Co-op killing plant in Armstrong.

A Servant For Poultrymen

WHERE does a poultryman get his greatest assistance in looking after the flock? Certainly, there is no more ready servant than electricity on poultry farms. For example, electricity lights the poultry house to increase the egg production, and to stimulate sexual activity in turkey breeding stock. Turkeys can be brought into lay at any time by the use of lights, while the males can be stimulated to activity in the same manner.

Electricity is ready to help incubate the eggs, brood the chicks, pump water in the poultry house, and keep it warm in winter. It will supply power to grind and handle the feed, and to operate mechanical feeders to reduce chore time.

Prof. W. J. Rae, University of Saskatchewan, says that no poultryman can afford to operate without adequate lighting in the poultry house. He recommends a 40-watt lamp for every 100 square feet of floor space for 14 hours a day. In the fall, too, he points out that lights are necessary to increase egg production.

Fats for Poultry

PACKINGHOUSE operators have been searching for new uses for fats, now that these are being replaced by detergents in the manufacture of soap. One possibility seems to be in rations for broilers. University of Wisconsin tests indicate that a ton of broiler meat could be produced with 600 pounds less feed, when the ration contained about 4½ per cent white grease or tallow.

It is pointed out that the added fat in poultry rations would have another advantage. It would cut down on the dust problem in mills and stores. The advantage to farmers would be that they could produce broilers more quickly at a lower feed cost.

Selling Young Turkeys

RAISING turkeys for sale at from 10 to 14 weeks old, when they weigh six to nine pounds, is becoming a popular part of the turkey business. Although these birds are often called broilers, they are usually served roasted, or fried so the term "fryer-roaster" is coming into use. They are sold as an entirely different item from heavy roasting turkeys and in some places are taking the place of heavy roasting chickens.

As in any new industry, some problems remain to be solved before it

POULTRY

can operate at peak efficiency. White-feathered birds that are as fast growing as the Broad Breasted Bronze, are needed. Rations which stimulate rapid growth and good fleshing and finish must be developed. One thing is certain, though, agree many turkey men, the fryer-roaster is here to stay. V

Order Chicks Now

POULTRY producers who want early chicks should place orders now, to ensure delivery on the desired date, says Saskatchewan's poultry commissioner. He adds that early hatched chicks will make it possible to take advantage of late summer and fall markets, and past experience has shown greater returns for eggs produced during this period.

In planning the year's poultry program, there are three general possibilities; the specialized egg-producing flock, the dual-purpose flock, and the meat-production flock. Most suitable breeds for the dual-purpose farm flock include New Hampshires, Barred, or White Plymouth Rocks, and Light Sussex. Buying unsexed chicks will mean a saving in cash outlay, and the cockerels can be fattened and sold in the fall, or put into lockers for winter use.

If the cockerels are caponized, they can be reared with the pullets, without interference. They will be lazy and think only of eating and putting on weight. Capons grow larger than cockerels and command a premium at the market.

Before ordering the birds, it is well to consider the size of laying flock required. For every hundred hens in the laying flock, it is well to buy 300 chicks, to allow for some culling, after the male birds are taken away. V

Another Poultry Disease

DR. JAY ISA, of the Veterinary Laboratory, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, reported several cases of blue comb disease in Manitoba poultry flocks last fall. Up to the present, this disease has been rare in the province, but has been widespread in some regions of the United States.

Although the University of Wisconsin says it is commonly called a pullet disease, it can spread to the laying flock; and this was found true in Manitoba. One flock which had reached 80 per cent production in the early winter, dropped to 30 per cent in only three days, when infected. In this flock, very few of the birds died, but losses in revenue from egg production were very serious.

The University of Wisconsin reports that infected birds will show signs of sickness, cease eating, and develop a high fever. However, their crops will remain full. In some cases, death losses will be heavy.

The Wisconsin poultry specialist says the most suitable treatment is to feed the flock some molasses, and muriate of potash. V

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MONTHLY

Final Wheat Payment Near

Western farmers will receive the final payment on their 1952 wheat deliveries some time during February or early March, according to an announcement by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the House of Commons, last month. While it appears that not all of the 1952 crop has been sold it is understood that the Canadian Wheat Board hopes to close out its accounts for the year at an early date.

The Minister, at the time he made his announcement with respect to the final payment, added that it would be "some time" before the present delivery quota of five bushels per specified acre on the 1953 crop could be increased. ✓

A Search for Markets

Australia, like Canada, is sending a team of grain experts to a number of Asiatic countries as well as to Africa in search of expanded markets for her surplus wheat. Australian officials estimate the country will have a surplus of some 60 million bushels by the end of this year.

A Canadian team of three is on a good will tour of the Orient at the present time, apparently with purposes similar to the team which visited certain European countries some three years ago. Members of the team are C. N. Vogel of Ottawa, chief of the trade department's grain division; William Riddell of Winnipeg, a commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, and Dr. J. A. Anderson, chief chemist for the Board of Grain Commissioners. It is anticipated the trio will visit India, Indonesia, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The presence of the Canadian team in the Orient has not gone unnoticed in Australian circles. A passing reference to "traditional markets" by Sir John Teasdale, chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, is symptomatic of Australian uneasiness over her current wheat situation. Reports emanating from the conference of finance ministers of the British Commonwealth held in Sydney last month suggest an Anglo-Australian conflict over recent British purchases of Canadian wheat. Australia apparently has criticized Britain for using scarce dollars for Canadian wheat when she could have used sterling to buy surplus Australian wheat. The basis for the Australian argument is to be found in the 1952 conference of finance ministers which urged greater primary production in all British Commonwealth countries. Australia believes she made a modest response to the call and now, although needs of the Commonwealth greatly exceed Australia's normal exports, she finds herself with a substantial wheat surplus. Australians are allegedly hinting at an agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom whereby the latter country obtains Canadian wheat at a price below the current International Wheat Agreement price. It appears reasonable to suppose that Britain pays the same price as any other country for wheat purchased from Canada.

Top Australian officials cannot agree among themselves, however, as to the

gravity of the situation. Prime Minister Robert Menzies is credited with the claim that "the grower is well protected in the present season by the substantial guaranteed first advance, payable promptly on the delivery of his wheat." On the other hand, Sir John Teasdale advocates temporary curtailment of production because he believes the Australian wheat industry to be faced with the gravest depression since the early 1930's. Much of the immediate difficulty facing the country's wheat industry is caused by lack of adequate storage space for any considerable amount of grain making the handling of carry-over stocks extremely difficult. The occurrence of periodic droughts of great severity in the nation's major wheat producing regions emphasizes the importance of some carry-over which perhaps partially explains Prime Minister Menzies' reluctance to agree with the Australian Wheat Board's argument that the wheat acreage should be reduced. His attitude is summed up in a press quote in which he is reported as stating: "I deplore the controversy which has made the world wheat situation appear weaker than the facts justify." He added that "export prices are still well above Australian production costs."

Relevant to the Commonwealth wheat situation, the Financial Times a few weeks ago, carried a review of a new statistical study of Commonwealth resources entitled "Commonwealth Stocktaking." According to the Times the survey exposes the relative weakness of the Commonwealth in food production. The following Times' comment is of particular interest to Canadian producers:

"Even the potential development which the author allows for in both Australia and the United Kingdom does not, perhaps, take account of the all-important fact that the hard wheat for bread-making must, in large part, come from North America. Wheat, in fact, is the commodity which points to the crucial need for the greater monetary integration of Canada with the rest of the Commonwealth."

Here is a clear, concise recognition of Britain's need for high grade, Western Canadian wheat. ✓

Flexible Supports Aim of Eisenhower Farm Proposals

In Washington last month President Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed to Congress a new farm policy aimed at easing present agricultural problems and the minimizing of possible future problems arising out of increasing farm surpluses and declining prices. Interpretations of the President's views have been many and varied; there has been considerable disagreement as to the relative importance of the various proposals with little agreement as to their effectiveness if they become law. It was to be expected perhaps, that much of the initial reaction would be political. Probably for this reason, first considerations of the Senate Agricultural Committee have been devoted to the less controversial matters such as watershed conservation and development, the grazing bill and the increase of borrowing authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Such

COMMENTARY

politically controversial matters as price support were delayed deliberately to allow the full implications of the proposals to "sink in."

A clear understanding of the suggested policies must be preceded by the recognition that they comprised a number of steps and measures, most of which were expressed in general terms, the details to be developed later by specific legislative enactment. Out of necessity the proposals contained a considerable element of compromise and few if any were new, a fact which the President recognized and willingly admitted.

In delineating and appraising the proposals, the number of features selected by the writer as essential to the policy depend upon the point of view. Insofar as the Canadian observer is concerned five main lines of thought have particular significance:

(1) The return of price-support operations for all commodities except wool and tobacco to "flexible" levels employing a sliding scale of supports, possibly 75 to 90 per cent of parity. This would mean the elimination of the current requirement that the price of basic commodities be supported at 90 per cent of parity, a legislative qualification which is due to expire next year unless Congress acts to continue it. The new plans envisage the substitution in its place supports which would be adjusted to the level of supply in relation to demand.

(2) "Insulation" from commercial markets of some of the surplus stocks now held by the government. These quantities overhang the market and were it not for the support program would seriously depress market prices. The President proposes to eliminate these surpluses from the support price calculations and, if possible, to remove their influence from the market. This would be accomplished by the enactment of legislative guarantees that the surpluses would not be returned either to the domestic or foreign markets but would be set aside for the school lunch program, disaster relief, aid to the peoples of foreign countries and stockpiled for emergencies. Whether the influence of these surpluses can be removed from the market is problematical but if the proposed program is to succeed it must "start from scratch."

(3) The adoption of a "modernized parity" for all commodities. The purpose of the modernized parity is to reflect demand and supply relationships of more recent years rather than those prevailing in a fixed period some 40 years ago—1909-1914. Modernized parity was introduced in the Agricultural Act of 1949 and is now in use for some commodities but its application was postponed for those basic commodities for which the new parity was lower than the older parity.

(4) A gradual changeover to flexible support levels and to modernized parity thus allowing farmers to make the necessary adjustment in their production plans. The President made no recommendations for the transition to flexible supports but proposed that the modernized parity be reached by an annual adjustment of five per cent of old parity.

(5) The dispatch of "high level trade missions" to foreign countries to

expand markets for U.S. production in excess of domestic requirements. The President told Congress that in an effort to broaden markets the U.S. soon will send trade missions to Europe, Asia and South America to explore the immediate possibilities of expanding international trade in food and cotton. He added:

"Moreover, the secretary of agriculture, in co-operation with the secretary of state, is organizing discussions for the exchange of views with foreign ministers of agriculture on subjects affecting the use of agricultural surpluses and stockpiles."

The secretary of agriculture, Mr. Ezra Benson, pledged the Administration, in somewhat the same view, to a policy of using "every resource to find new markets for farm products and to recapture, in so far as possible, the overseas markets we have lost."

The success of the program now before Congress may depend to a considerable extent upon the ability of the U.S. to sell farm surpluses abroad. It is possible that efforts to this end may be undertaken even at the risk of invading markets now occupied by friendly countries. An attempt has begun to reduce the wheat surplus through subsidized sales outside the International Wheat Agreement. The significance to the Canadian farmer will be in the methods used by the U.S. to exploit markets which are now being supplied with Canadian produce. It should be noted, however, that the President's message to Congress carried no allusions to the mooted two-price system, whereby the domestic price would be supported while surplus products would enter the world's markets at competitive world prices.

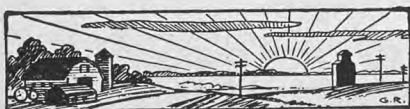
If the proposals become effective in 1955 it would mean lower prices, for a time at least, for many of the basic farm commodities. The readjustment of American farm prices to more realistic levels could be of considerable importance to Canadian producers. ✓

No Import Curbs on Canadian Barley

A recent press report quoted officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as saying they have no plans to ask for restrictions on imports of Canadian barley at the present time. It was implied that the situation was being watched closely and restrictions would be requested if too much barley entered the country.

U.S. farm law provides the Department of Agriculture with authority to request a Tariff Commission investigation if Department officials decide incoming commodities are injurious to the price support program. Following Tariff Commission studies that department then makes its recommendations to the President for his consideration.

Imports of barley from Canada up to mid-January of the 1953-54 crop year amounted to 20 million bushels. This compared with 12½ million bushels during the corresponding period last year. ✓



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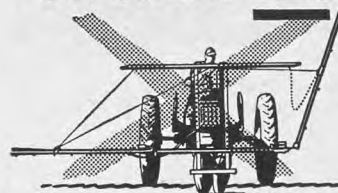
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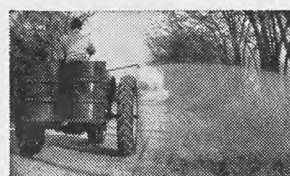


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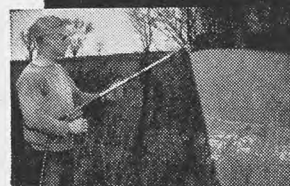
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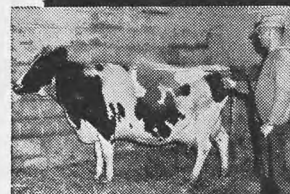
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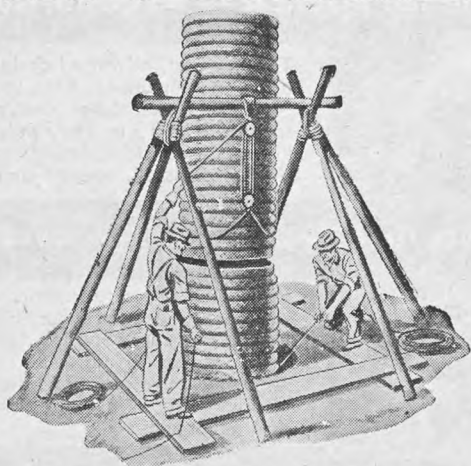


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Fuel logs from sunflower seeds, striped children's mitts, all helped these girls win

WHEN the Altona 4-H club girls were looking for a subject for a demonstration to be given in the Kiwanis competition in Winnipeg they thought of a Christmas centerpiece made by some of the women in the district. The base was a fuel log made from the hulls of sunflower seeds. These fuel logs are a by-product of the vegetable oil processing plant in Altona, the only plant of this type in Manitoba. One or more candles were set into the base and the arrangement was finished with holly or other Christmas greens. The centerpiece was attractive, easy to make and, best of all, a product of their own home town.

The idea grew. A demonstration of Christmas gifts that could be made at home would be a good choice. It could include the Altona table decoration and, as the final competition was to be held early in December, it would be timely.

Rosemary Howe and Shirley Sawatsky, two third-year members of the sewing group, were chosen to give the demonstration. The subject would be Christmas Gifts to Make, and the leaders, Miss Hildebrand, Miss Wiebe and Mrs. Toews, would help.

During the fall months, Shirley, Rosemary and the leaders worked hard

to be attractive and show the gifts off to advantage. By now both Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Sawatsky were helping and the fathers were busy on the tree.

First the girls competed with other 4-H clubs in the Morden district. Each club in the Morden district home economist's area sent a team for the competition. As each area includes five or six agricultural representatives' areas there was a large gathering and competition was strong.

Shirley Sawatsky and Rosemary Howe, the Altona team, won the right to represent Morden area in Winnipeg. But the judges had made numerous suggestions and they had a lot of work to do before that.

Then on December 1, six Manitoba teams, representing the six home economists' districts, met in Winnipeg. Two of them were to be chosen to demonstrate at the Kiwanis Club luncheon and compete for the cup. This time the competition was even harder. There were teams from Foxwarren, Eriksdale, Arborg, Pipestone, and Kenville.

Rosemary and Shirley were surprised, but happy, to find they were chosen as one of the two best teams.

They were now in the finals and would demonstrate for the Winnipeg Kiwanians at their luncheon meeting at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. The other team chosen was the Arborg group—Jerry Borjford and Eleanor Johanneson, who demonstrated Nylon in the News.

At last the final demonstrations were given. The Arborg team was named the winner and received the cup. Shirley and Rosemary placed second. All four girls were presented with travelling bags—gifts from the Club for a job well planned and well done. It was an occasion none of these girls will forget.



Shirley Sawatsky and Rosemary Howe display their gift selection.

preparing the demonstration. First of all the items to be demonstrated were to be chosen, then made. They must be items easily made at home. They must be colorful enough to show up in a demonstration and they must be the type of gifts that would appeal to a good many people. They chose brightly striped children's mitts, knitted yellow golf club covers, a baby's bib and saque, a small girl's felt bag and purse and a knitting bag for mother or grandmother.

The next question was how to display the gifts during the demonstration. A Christmas tree, of course! A tree cut from plywood, firmly mounted, and painted green, would

Birthplace of 4-H Clubs

THERE is a large boulder on the courthouse lawn in the town of Clarion, Iowa, U.S.A. Imbedded in that boulder is a bronze plaque, which states that the 4-H movement got underway in that town. O. H. Benson started the 4-H club movement, and on the bronze plaque commemorating this fact is the following inscription.

"Birthplace of the 4-H club emblem.

"Wright county is the birthplace of the 4-H club idea, and out of the hands, hearts, and minds of our rural boys and girls and a clover field, came the message of 4-H clubs.

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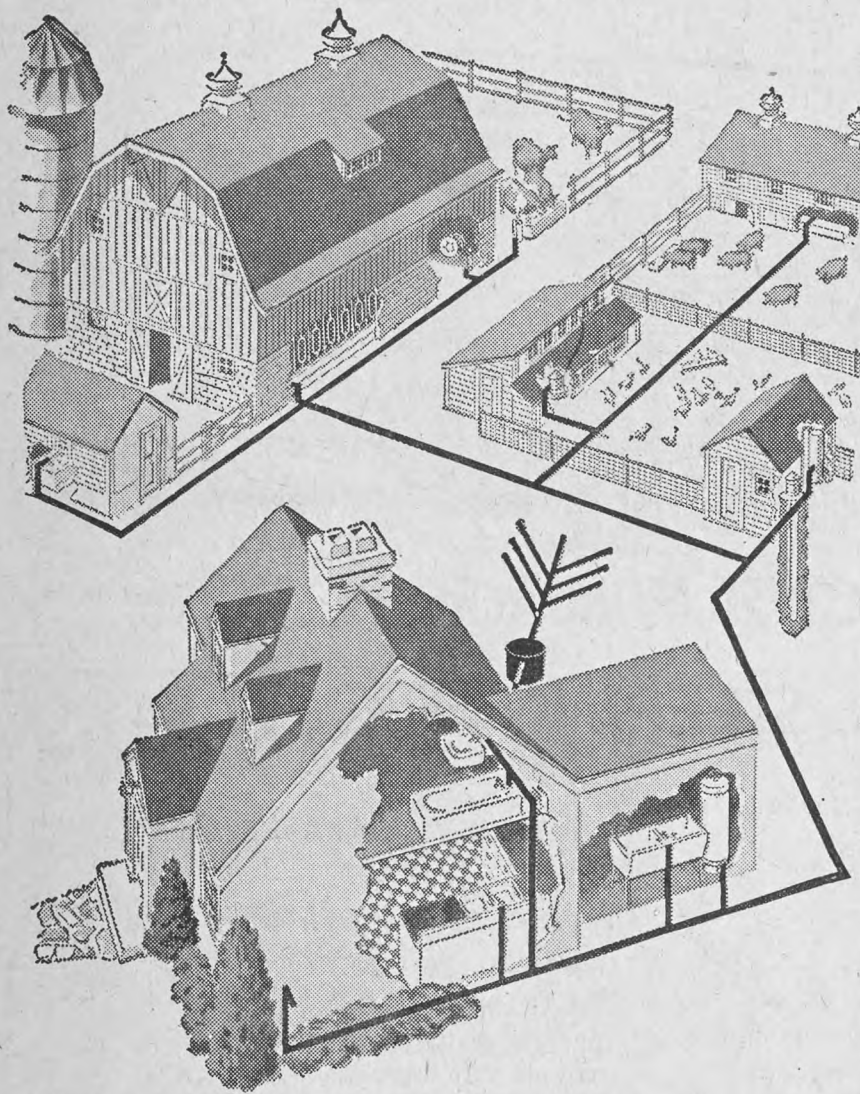
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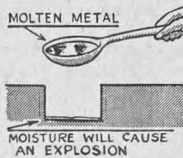
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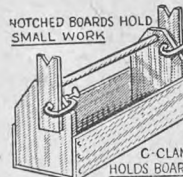
Don't Babbitt On Moisture. Years ago I was watching babbitt being poured. There was a sudden explosion and the molten metal was blown into my eye. The eye was not lost, but I have never forgotten the lesson. Before pouring molten metal into any vessel, mold or form, make certain that no moisture is present. The moisture forms steam and can cause an explosion. If possible heat a bearing before pouring babbitt. This drives out all moisture; added to this you do a better job of pouring if the bearing is hot.—W.F.S.



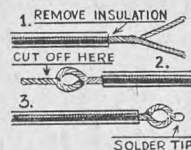
Handy Scoop. I made a useful little scoop for taking feed supplement out of the bag by soldering together a large fruit juice can and a canned milk container. I cut the large can as shown in the illustration, and turned the sharp edge over. Such a scoop would also be handy in the flour bin in the kitchen.—P.M., Sask. V



Tool Box Sawhorse. Using two large C-clamps and two notched 1x4 scrap pieces I converted my tool box into a sawhorse for holding small saw jobs. Cut the wood pieces about a foot long, and cut the notches three inches across the top and three inches deep. Clamp them tightly to the end of the tool box, as shown.—H.E.F. V



Wire Connections. I make tight loop ends on woven copper wire by removing an inch or so of insulation and then separating and spreading the bared wire as shown in figure 1, then shaping a loop around a nail as shown in figure 2. I clip the tip of the wire off, and dip the short end remaining into molten solder.—H.E.F. V

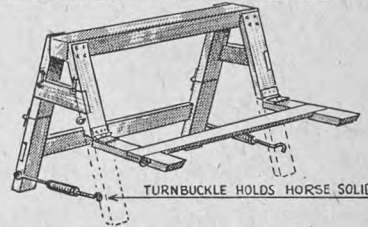


Crankcase Oil Container. A useful container for draining the crankcase of your car or truck can be made by cutting away part of one side of a square five-gallon can, as shown. Such a can can be readily pushed under the motor for draining, and then can be carried by the handle, which is left intact.—A.B., Sask. V



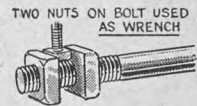
Adjustable Sawhorse. For construction work where sawhorses of various heights are often needed, this plan will often eliminate the need for two sawhorses. The extra legs are cut from 2x4 stock and fastened to the horse

LEGS OF SAWHORSE FOLD UP FOR LOW WORK

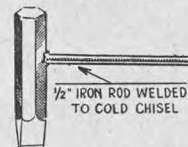


by means of heavy butt hinges. All braces are mortised flush so as not to interfere when the legs are swung upward and hooked in place. A hook and turnbuckle at either end of the sawhorse holds the extension legs rigid when in use.—H.E.F. V

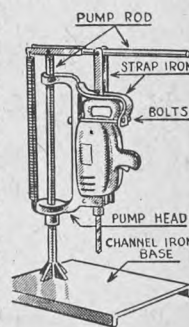
Emergency Wrench. A heavy bolt and two nuts will make an ideal emergency wrench when a small nut has to be tightened, and available wrenches don't fit. Put the two nuts on the bolt with the rounded sides out, as shown, and use the bolt as you would an ordinary wrench.—H.E.F. V



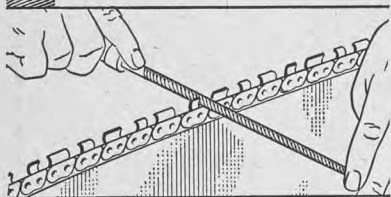
Cold Chisel Handle. I have made my cold chisel safer and more convenient for heavy work by welding a half-inch rod to the side of the cold chisel as a handle. When using a heavy hammer it saves jarred hands and bruised knuckles.—L.I.R. V



Drill Press. The sketch shows how I made a drill press from an old force pump head and rod. First I cut 18 inches off the top of the rod, using this for the handle. I welded a 1x4-inch strap iron on each side of this at the end, letting it stick over about 1 1/2 inches, then drilled holes through them and the rod. The rest of the pump rod I welded to a 10 by 12-inch piece of channel iron for a base, bracing it four ways with triangular braces. Next I bent a one by 12-inch strap iron to fit the top of my portable electric drill, leaving it long enough to bolt it fast to the pump head at the back. I bolted the lower part of the electric drill to the pump head so it could be tightened or loosened with wing nuts in case I wanted to take the electric drill off for portable use. I use a stiff spring to raise the drill when the pressure is released on the handle.—D.I.K. V



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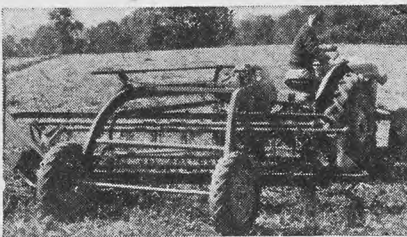
WHAT'S NEW



A simple type of car belt with a D-shaped ring device that allows a child to move freely on the seat of a car, but designed to hold him safe in case of sudden stops, is now on the market. (Webelt, Reg'd.) (19) ✓



A new safety device is intended to automatically stop a tractor motor if the operator falls off the tractor. (Fleischer-Schmid Corp.) (20) ✓



The whipping hay gets in ordinary raking is said to be "smoothed out" by this new rake. It uses five bars in the reel, and moves the hay at right angles from swath to windrow, to reduce forward motion. Adjustable tines permit the operator to build windrows the required size. (New Holland Machine Co.) (21) ✓



A new screw-driving attachment that fits any quarter-inch drill and is said to drive from No. 5 to No. 9 screws, 30 times faster than is done by hand, is made to handle machine and sheet metal screws as well. (Black and Decker Mfg. Co. Ltd.) (22) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, giving the key number shown in parenthesis at the end of each item, as—(17).



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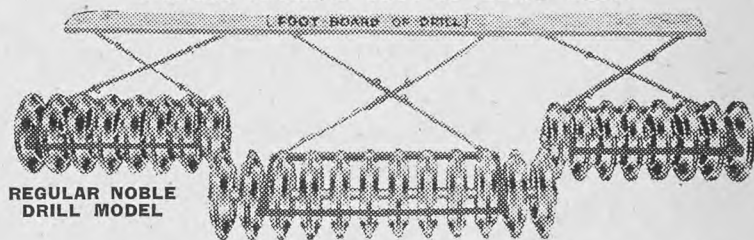


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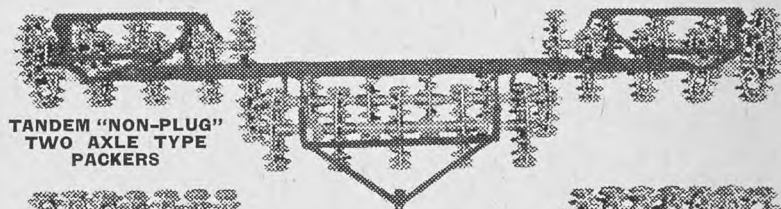
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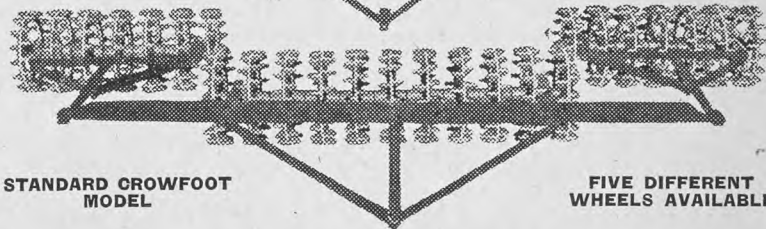
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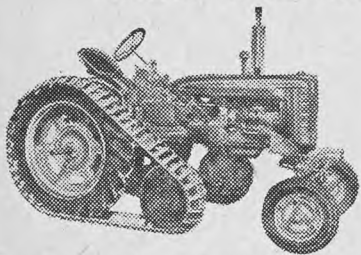
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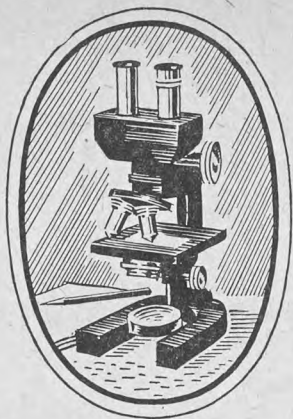
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The Famous Perth Bull Sales

Over 1,000 Angus and Shorthorn bulls and nearly 300 females are auctioned at these famous Scottish sales this year

by R. S. NAISMITH

AS February approaches again, hundreds of breeders of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn pedigreed bulls are working at high pressure grooming, feeding and generally polishing up their charges for the world famous sales at Perth.

At the Aberdeen-Angus show on February 8, Mr. T. Alex Edwards of Watford, Ontario, will be the judge, and at the sale which is on February 9 and 10, 139 females and 577 bulls will change hands. At the Shorthorn show and sale on February 15, 16 and 17, Senor Carlos Duggan, Cabana Sittyton, Argentina, will have the difficult job of judging the bulls, of which 436 will be forward as well as 132 females. The females will be judged by Edward Wright of County Kildare, Ireland. Senor Duggan manages a herd of some 60,000 cattle for his father. The herd has won many prizes and took the supreme championship at Palermo in 1952, with the Scottish-bred bull Lawton Nelson, bought by Senor Duggan at Perth in 1950 for 6,000 gs.

At last year's sales, Canada did not make many purchases because of foot-and-mouth regulations. It had been hoped that the ban on exports would be lifted before or shortly after the sales, but an outbreak in the north of Scotland prolonged it indefinitely. But, no doubt many Canadians will be present at this year's sales and last year's top price for an Aberdeen-Angus bull of 7,600 gs. may well be exceeded. At the Shorthorn sales last year, the top price was 5,600 gs. for a bull from the famous McGillivray herd. The average price for Shorthorn bulls in 1953 was £380; 1952—£600; 1951—£464 and in 1950—£358. Canada's purchases last year only amounted to £2,472:15 (because of the foot-and-mouth ban) compared with her purchases in 1952 which amounted to £52,644:18 — which shows the keen interest taken by Canadian stockmen in Perth sales.

At last year's sales Her Majesty the Queen acquired a bull for her Sandringham herd at a cost of 280 gs. Many home buyers contributed to the two-day sale total of £122,645, but it should be noted that exporters contributed £65,652 of this total, for bulls to be exported to Argentina, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

IT is estimated that, since 1920, these world-famous sales have brought in over five million pounds, from the export of bulls. Each year sees an extension in the world-wide interest displayed in the Perth bull sales, which is unequalled at any other sale in Britain.

The firm who conducts the sales, Macdonald, Fraser and Company Limited of Perth, was founded by John M. Fraser in 1870. This grand old man lived to celebrate his diamond jubilee with the firm, and he died at the age of 95 in 1941. For many years

he backed, with his own money, the integrity of his firm and his unshakable belief in the suitability of Perth city as a center for livestock sales. Other sales fell by the wayside (among them the Birmingham sales, which gave up around 1922), and he lived to see his firm and his bull sales made the most famous in the world.

Mr. Fraser's two sons, W. Lovat Fraser and Harry Fraser, are both managing directors in the business today, as well as being very active and highly successful auctioneers. Mr. W. Lovat Fraser joined his father in 1902 and has been selling at the pedigree sales for over 40 years. He has sold many record-breaking animals, including the Shorthorn Pittodrie Upright which was sold in 1946 for £14,500, and went to America. This price still constitutes a record.

The Fraser brothers will both be selling at this year's sales, which are held in the big indoor auction mart built in 1875. Part of the show, which is held the day before the sales, is

Irish Apology: If I've said anything I'm sorry for, I'm glad of it.

conducted in adjacent streets where all traffic is stopped, to enable animals, herdsman, judges and spectators to move about safely.

Mr. W. Lovat Fraser is probably one of the quickest auctioneers in the country. On one occasion he started taking bids at 200 gs., and within ten seconds had sold the animal for 1,000 gs. Such auctioneering is a considerable strain and the auctioneers work throughout the sale in shifts of three hours.

Mr. Fraser recently received the CBE (Commander of the British Empire) in the New Year's Honor List. He is a well-known cricketer, having captained the Scottish team against Ireland in 1909 and 1913 and against Australia in 1912 and 1921. As a tribute to his valuable services to the livestock industry in this country and overseas, and to mark his business Jubilee, a group of his friends and associates have presented him with a trip to U.S.A. and to Canada. There, as well as renewing old acquaintances, he will no doubt see many animals which have passed under his hammer.

The success of the Perth sales can be partly attributed to the strict rules about the health of the animals shown and sold. All the animals must have passed the intradermal tuberculin test, and charts of skin measurements are available for the inspection of buyers. Most animals are also subjected to the agglutination test for contagious abortion (Brucellosis), and the complement fixation test for John's disease. As well as this, all animals are subjected to a period of quarantine and careful veterinary inspection before export, so that buyers from abroad can rest assured that every precaution is taken to make certain that each animal exported is quite free from disease of any kind.

Where Is Dairying Now?

*The dairy industry is almost evenly balanced
against Canada's consumption of dairy products*

"IT can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the production of milk is the most universal industry in Canada." This was W. Frank Jones, past president, National Dairy Council of Canada, speaking to a gathering of dairymen in Western Ontario. Nor, he thought, has any other industry so many component parts. Two million Canadian citizens, representative of every province, live on dairy farms, and more than 200,000 are employed in hamlets, towns and cities, in connection with the dairy industry. They assist in processing 1.8 billion quarts of fresh, market milk consumed each year; in manufacturing 350 million pounds of butter, 70 million pounds of Cheddar cheese, 44 million pounds of processed cheese, 230 million pints of ice cream, 326 million pounds of concentrated whole milk products, and more than 100 million pounds of concentrated milk by-products. All of these were produced in 1953; and to emphasize the extent to which the dairy industry is integrated with every segment of our population, Mr. Jones called attention to the fact that the dairy cow population of Canada is distributed across the country much in proportion to its human population, to the extent of one dairy cow for each five persons.

Dairying is a huge industry, the products of which in 1952, had a gross value of \$964.8 million. Of this total, \$670.8 million represented the worth of dairy products at manufacturing and processing plants; \$112.7 million was the value of farm-made dairy products and milk used on farms; and \$181.3 million was the value of livestock sold from dairy herds to provide 40 per cent of the beef and 60 per cent of the veal consumed in Canada. "The dairy industry is thus," said Mr. Jones, "among the greatest in the nation from the standpoint of providing employment and purchasing power for Canadians."

And how economically does this branch of agriculture work for the Canadian consumer? Here is Mr. Jones again: "Based on average earnings in manufacturing industries, 6.4 quarts of milk can be purchased per hour's work today, compared with only 3.8 quarts 15 years ago. Or, a quart of milk today can be purchased with 9.3 minutes of working time as against 15.6 minutes 15 years ago. Similarly, one hour's earnings for the average worker will buy 2.16 pounds of first-grade creamery butter, as compared with only 1.46 pounds in 1939." These, he thought, are facts worth noting.

TURN now to W. C. Cameron, associate director, Marketing Service, (Dairy Products), Canada Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cameron was talking to the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, also late in January.

"The forecast of milk production in Canada in 1954," he said, "is about 18 billion pounds, which will be the largest on record." Any surpluses we now have are mainly in the form of

butter, notwithstanding the fact that Canada, at 22.1 pounds per person, is the sixth largest per capita consumer of butter in the world. Many countries consume less butter than during pre-war years, and statistics for a group of 18 countries show an average decrease in consumption as compared with prewar, of about 12 per cent or 2½ pounds per capita.

Production of cheese has been increasing in practically every country and is now estimated at 40 per cent above prewar level. Along with increased production has come increased consumption. An average of 17 countries shows an increase in per capita consumption of about 15 per cent, or 1½ pounds per capita. Of these 17 countries, Norway is the heaviest consumer of cheese at 20.5 pounds per capita, and Canada the second smallest with 5.9 pounds per capita.

Production of condensed milk throughout the world has increased about 50 per cent and the world output of milk powder has doubled since before the war. Canada is the fifth largest exporter, and the principal exporting countries now export almost seven times as much as in 1938.

Canada's domestic market is improving with increased population. The average per capita consumption of milk in Canada, in the form of all dairy products combined, is the equivalent of 1,081 pounds of milk, placing her third in the list headed by New Zealand and Sweden.

Mr. Cameron called attention to two significant conditions with respect to Canadian dairying. The first had to do with a greatly expanded domestic market combined with a relatively high level of purchasing power. The second was "that the production of dairy products is so nearly in balance with domestic requirements that any sizeable change in production, consumption or export can quickly alter the entire supply position of dairy products in Canada."

Canada's growth rate requires an annual increase of milk production of from two to three per cent; and because dairy production has not been increasing consistently at this rate, there have been occasions, during the last three years, in which substantial quantities of butter, cheese and dry skimmed milk were imported.

Last year the percentage increase in the use of fluid milk, which took slightly more than 28 per cent of all milk produced in this country, was greater than the percentage increase in total milk production. This accounts for the fact that city milk sheds tend to spread farther into the cheese, concentrated milk and other manufactured milk-producing areas. Butter, incidentally, utilizes about 45 per cent of total Canadian milk production.

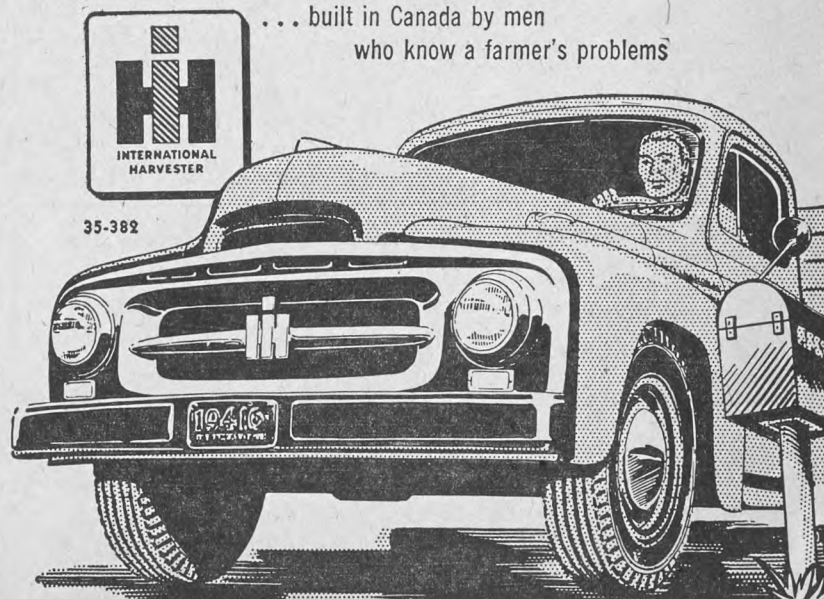
In summary, a significant remark by Mr. Cameron was to the effect that largely because of our high standard of living and our high degree of employment and industrialization, concentrated milks were the only Cana-

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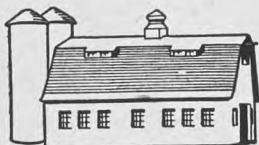
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dian dairy products which could compete in the world markets as to price, and "even they needed assistance to the point of being relieved of 10 million pounds of dry skimmed milk."

AFTER the dairy manufacturer and the market specialist, now suppose we turn to the producer. His spokesman is Gilbert Macmillan, president, Dairy Farmers of Canada, who was delivering his presidential address to his organization at Hamilton, Ontario, last month.

"We represent," he said, "some 455,000 farmers, whose income, all or in part, is derived from the sale of milk for some purpose or other. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that 350,000 of these farmers . . . depend on the returns from their milk to carry on operations, and to feed and clothe their families . . ."

"... My definite opinion is that nothing could be more disastrous for the future of Canada than the failure of her dairy industry to keep pace with other developments . . ."

"... The squeeze the dairy farmer is being subjected to cannot become any tighter if we expect him to remain in business. He has either to get a little more for what he sells, or pay a little less for what he buys. The proof of this lies in the fact that there are not enough young people going into the business, and the present older generation will not last forever . . ."

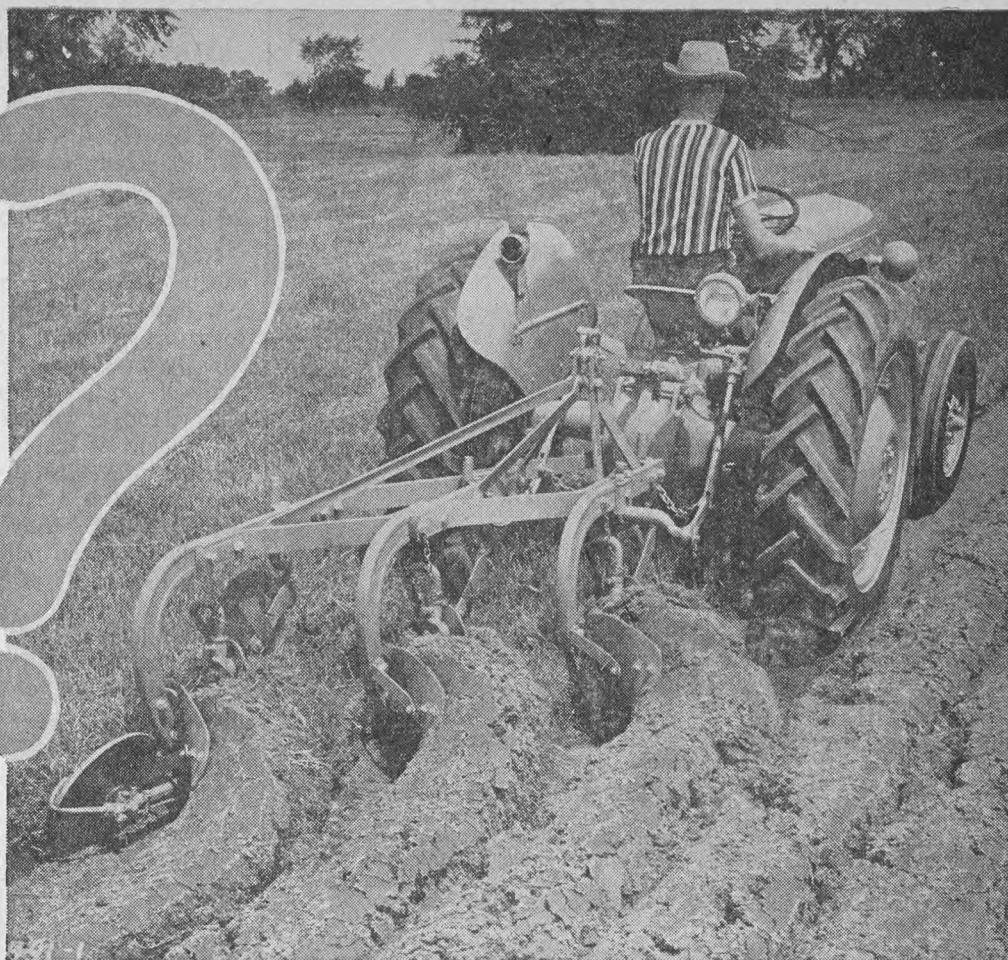
"Cost of production is an individual problem which everyone has to work out for himself. The lower he can get it the better his chance of being a financial success. The old standards of good cows, good feed and good care are still the major factors in attaining this goal . . . The good dairy cow is nature's most efficient animal . . ." v

Have You Named Your Farm?

Part II of an alphabetical list of names for your farm, the first part of which appeared on page 39 of our January issue

Lone Trail	Meadow Lea	Quietdale	Spruce Crest	Twin Oaks
Lone Tree	Meadows	Rabbit Run	Sprucedale	Uplands
Longacre	Meadowside	Ravensdale	Sprucehill	Uppermill
Long Beach	Meadowvale	Ravine	Spruce Lane	Upway
Longdell	Meadow View	Red Gable	Spruce Lodge	Urbandale
Longfield	Minnewaska	Red Lodge	Square Deal	Valley Bottom
Longridge	Modern Method	Red Oak	Stillwater	Valley Home
Long Valley	Morning Glory	Red Roof	Stockland	Wakefield
Longview	Morningside	Richland	Stonecrest	Walhalla
Longwater	Mossiel	Ridgecrest	Stonehouse	Walnut Grove
Longwood	Mound Lawn	Ridgedale	Stonybrook	Walnut Park
Lookabout	Mountain	Ridgeland	Strathglass	Wayside
Lookout	Meadow	Ridgewood	Summer Hill	Wendover
Lost Valley	Mountain View	Riverbank	Summit Hill	Weonit
Loveland	Mount Pleasant	Rivercrest	Summit Springs	West Hill
Low Hill	Mountvale	Riverdale	Sunny Brae	Westland
Lowland	Neidpath	Riverlea	Sunnybrook	Westmorland
Luck Low	Norlands	River Meadow	Sunny Crest	Westover
Lupton	North Drive	Riverside	Sunnydale	Westwood
Lyledale	North View	Rivervale	Sunny Heights	What Cheer
Maryland	Northwood	Reliance	Sunnyside	White Dell
Madina	Oakcroft	Rexmere	Sunny Hill	White Eagle
Manor	Oakdale	Riverview	Sunnylea	Whitegate
Maple Avenue	Oakgrove	Roadside	Sunny Ridge	Whiteguern
Maple Brook	Oakhurst	Rock Glen	Sunny Slope	White Haven
Maple Clad	Oakland	Rockwood	Sunny Springs	White Hill
Maplecrest	Oaklane	Rocky View	Sunny Valley	White Oak
Maple Court	Oaklawn	Rocky Vista	Sunnyview	Wild Rose
Maple Croft	Oak Park	Rodindale	Sunrise	Wildwood
Mapledale	Oak Ridge	Rolling View	Sunset	Willabar
Maple Dell	Oakwood	Rose Bank	Sunset Hill	Willawanna
Maple Glen	Okeby	Rosedale	Sunset Valley	Willowbank
Maple Grove	Old Home	Roseland	Sunset View	Willow Brook
Maple Hill	Old Homestead	Rosemount	Sweetbrook	Willow Creek
Maple Home	Orchard	Rosewood	Sweet Grass	Willowdale
Maplehurst	Orchard Hill	Roycroft	Sweet Springs	Willow Farm
Maple Lane	Orchard Knob	Saltcote	Sycamore	Willow Glen
Maplelawn	Orchard Lake	Sandilands	Sylvancrest	Willowhaugh
Maple Lea	Overlook	Secret Merit	Sylvan Grange	Willowhurst
Maple Leaf	Park Hill	Selwood	Sylvan Park	Willow Lane
Maple Lodge	Park Place	Seven Oaks	Table Rock	Willow Lawn
Maple Meadows	Pine Beach	Shadeland	Tall Cedar	Willow Lodge
Maplemont	Pine Bluff	Shadow Lawn	Tallwood	Willow Meadow
Maple Ridge	Pine Corner	Shadybrook	Tanglewylde	Willowmoor
Maple Shade	Pine Glen	Shady Lawn	Tarryhere	Willow Point
Mapleton	Pine Grove	Shamrock	Terrace Bank	Willow Row
Maple Vale	Pinehurst	Shaw-wan-dasee	The Balsams	Willow Springs
Maple Valley	Pine Ridge	Dell	The Divide	Willowside
Mapleview	Pine Run	Silver Brook	The Downs	Willowvale
Maplevue	Pine Lawn	Silver Maple	The Firs	Windmere
Maplewood	Park Lodge	Silver Poplars	The Gorge	Windover
Maplewood	Pinewood	Silver Springs	The Grove	Winterhaven
Heights	Pioneer	Sleepy Hollow	The Hermitage	Winterthur
Marbrae	Plainview	Smallwood	The Knolls	Winthorp
Maywood	Pleasant Hill	Snowcroft	The Laurels	Woodbine
Meadowbrook	Pleasant	Soapstone	The Oaks	Woodburn
Meadowdale	Meadows	South Shore	The Overlook	Woodcote
Merry Dale	Pleasant Valleys	Spring Bank	The Summit	Woodcrest
Merryland	Pleasant View	Spring Brook	The Willows	Wood Dale
Middlevale	Poplar Grove	Springburn	The Wreay	Woodlake
Midvale	Poplar Hollow	Springdale	Thorn Brae	Woodland
Milldale	Poplar Lane	Springfield	Thorncroft	Woodlawn
Mill Grove	Poplar Park	Spring Hill	Thorn Hill	Woodlea
Millstream	Portmains	Springhurst	Thornorpe	Woodmont
Meadowcreek	Prairie Dell	Springlands	Thornycroft	Woodside
Meadowcroft	Prairie Grove	Springvale	Three Hills	Woodvine
Meadowgore	Prairie View	Spring Valley	Townsend	Woodward
Meadowhurst	Prime Grove	Spring Wood	Tranquility	
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A Ferguson Twenty-85 Tractor weighs approximately 2,500 lbs., with 1,000 lbs. weight on the front wheels and 1,500 lbs. on the drive wheels. You wouldn't expect it to have enough traction to turn 3 furrows at once . . . but it will do so in most soils, if you use a Ferguson plow.

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TWO EXAMPLES

There's a limit, of course, and we don't claim it will handle 3 furrows under all conditions. But we do know that a Ferguson Twenty-85 has stepped right along in second gear, turning three 10-inch furrows in Haldimand County (Ontario) clay, and it has turned three

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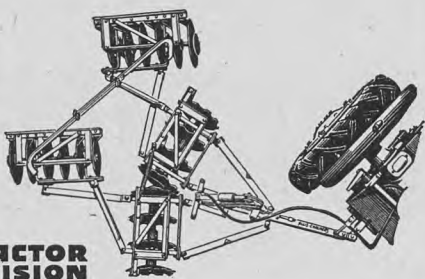
When you pull an Allis-Chalmers 11-B Double-Action Disc Harrow across your field, you get down to pay dirt on every round . . . fast!

It has the weight needed for quick penetration, and this weight is evenly distributed. Every keen-edged blade does its full share of the work. Altogether, they do a masterly job of

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The 11-B is a flexible harrow, with every adjustment necessary for the kind of seedbed you want. Front and rear gangs have independent action, assuring coverage in rough or uneven conditions.

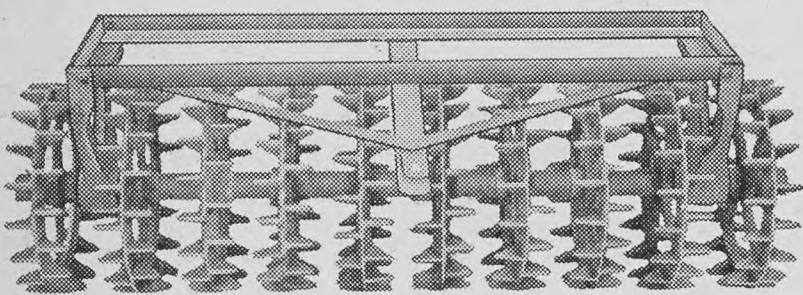
CRISSCROSS CONNECTORS align rear gangs to cut centers left by front gangs. Gives you a more level seedbed. At field ends you get complete discing without gouging.



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May Have Answer to Bloat

BLOAT is a very old problem, associated with legume pastures. The only remedy is to get rid of the gas, which builds up pressure in the rumen of the animal.

Now, research workers at the University of Wisconsin believe that they may have the answer. R. E. Nicholls, veterinary scientist at the university, has developed a new theory as to the cause of bloat, based on his observations through windows looking into the rumens of laboratory animals. A possible preventive for bloat follows ten years after a laboratory observation at Purdue University, when he was studying the number of bubbles in gas formed by various feeds when they were mixed in small glass flasks with the juice of the rumen. He found that if the detergent used for cleaning was not rinsed out of the glasses completely, feeds supposed to produce a great deal of gas sometimes failed to do so. When the glass was thoroughly rinsed these feeds produced gas as usual.

Nicholls says that cows bloat because the water level of the rumen is raised when the feeds are heavy enough to sink to the bottom. When the water level goes up, it blocks the opening into the rumen, and the cow cannot belch normally to get rid of the excess gas. The gas is produced as the micro-organisms work to break down the roughage eaten by the cow.

NICHOLLS has observed that different kinds of feeds take different paths through the rumen and into the other stomach. Concentrates fall to the bottom quickly and need little digestion. Hay floats on the surface of the rumen liquid, and the micro-organisms work on it there. Grass sinks a little lower than hay. Fresh legumes sink even lower.

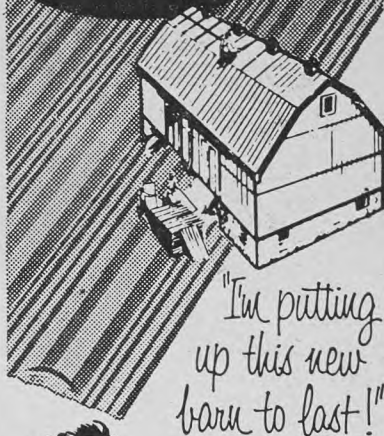
Normally, non-leguminous roughage sinks slowly enough so that the gradual rise of the liquid causes no trouble. Legumes sink quickly. The micro-organisms working on the legume, produce gas in small bubbles, or froth, which normally join to make a large bubble held at the top of the rumen ready to be belched out. Bubbles made when alfalfa is digested, remain mostly in the rumen liquid. This makes the liquid lighter so that it is harder for anything to stay afloat.

As the heavy legume sinks deeper and the liquid level rises higher and more quickly, the cow cannot get rid of the rumen gas because the rumen opening is blocked. The micro-organisms, however, continue working and constantly add to the gas which is painfully swelling the cow.

Detergents seem to change the type of bubbles produced, which allows the frothy bubbles to form more readily and hastens the release of bubbles attached to partly digested food particles. Thus, if the cow can remove the maximum number of small bubbles from her rumen by belching, heavier materials can stay afloat more easily.

Even if detergents do prevent bloat, research will be necessary to find a convenient method of getting the cows to eat the material. V

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Five combines used to take off the Fisher rapeseed crop of about 1,500,000 lbs.

Rapeseed Pay-Off

George Fisher and his sons took a chance on 2,500 acres of rapeseed last year—and won

by ROGER PHILLIPS

IN wheat-growing Saskatchewan, rapeseed has been the making of Prince Albert district farmer, George Albert Fisher. Along with sons Albert, Henry, Delmar and Louis, he took off a 2,500-acre crop of it last fall and found he had a real bonanza when the yield topped 1,500,000 pounds.

The Fishers might well be considered bold upstarts in Saskatchewan's agricultural ranks. Less than one per cent of Saskatchewan farmers grow rapeseed today. It just doesn't pay, they say. But the Fishers disagree. They admit the market right now is uncertain—rapeseed has dropped from six to three-and-a-half cents a pound since the war; nevertheless, it is one crop that is absolutely free of the frustrating quota problem.

This was the main reason the Fishers pinned their hopes on rapeseed last year. There was another. Rapeseed matures much faster than wheat. This means less danger of being frozen out. Early frosts have always been the bane of wheat-growing farmers in more northerly sections of the province. The Fishers themselves were frozen out in 1949, and again in 1950. They were growing wheat then.

During the war years, rapeseed was in heavy demand for processing into marine oil, and nearly half of the farmers in the Prince Albert area grew it. At war's end, this demand was wiped out. Now, with few exceptions, they have returned to the old standby, wheat. What rapeseed is still grown today goes to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's oil and vegetable plant in Saskatoon, where it is processed into a lubricant.

Working through a private dealer, the Fishers marketed 1,000,000 pounds of this year's harvest, to the plant, which handles an annual quota of about 40,000,000 pounds. At three-and-a-half cents a pound laid down in Prince Albert, their gross take for this totalled \$35,000. They expect to net nine cents a pound on 490,000 pounds of their remaining production, to be put on sale as seed next spring.

All in all, their rapeseed crop—the biggest grown in Saskatchewan this

year—will net them a cool \$40,000 or more. This is not bad, even when one considers the net income from the really large farm units in Saskatchewan. George Fisher himself admits this has been their first real "pay-off crop."

THE Fishers lease five-and-a-half sections of gently rolling, good clay loam land, 25 miles northwest of Prince Albert, on the Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve. In return for lease rights, they pay a quarter share of each year's crop to Canada's Indian Affairs department. Taking up the lease in 1949, they cleared and broke 1,700 acres that year, now have 2,500 acres under cultivation (all of it was in rapeseed last year), and plan to increase that to 3,500 this year.

Driving through their farm early last fall, one would have seen an undulating sea of yellow, and might quite easily have mistaken it for wild mustard, since rapeseed does closely resemble mustard. The two-foot-high plant is coarse and bushy, sprouts bright yellow flowers and grows clusters of seed-bearing pods around the stem. The seed is small and black, like turnip seed. Averaging around 600 pounds per acre, some of the Fisher rapeseed went as high as 2,500 pounds, which is considered exceptional anywhere.

NOW 60 and greying, George Fisher was born in Millar, North Dakota. With his father and brother,



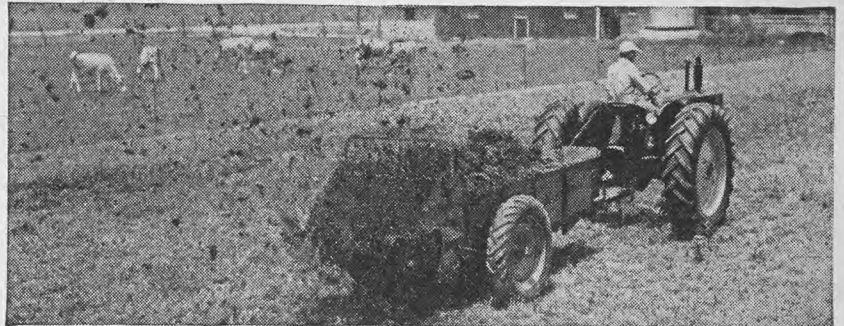
George A. Fisher, who with his four sons harvested 2,500 acres of rapeseed.

BUYING CAREFULLY?

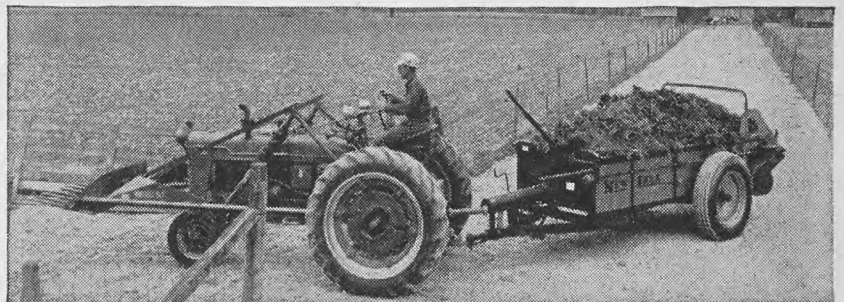
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he came north "to the greener pastures of Saskatchewan" in 1911, settling near Shellbrook, 30 miles west of Prince Albert. Soon, with little more than a plow and a team of oxen, he was farming his own quarter-section of land.

In 1916, he married Minneapolis-born Jessie Millar, and began raising a family which now numbers ten boys and three girls. "As you can see, I've always liked doing things in a big way," Fisher will tell you with a wide grin. He then goes on to say: "We once had our own baseball team. Unfortunately, we always seemed short-handed. Soon as one was old enough

to play, another would be dropping out."

As the years passed, Fisher's holdings grew (to three quarters), but not as fast as his boys. Unable to pick up enough additional land in the district, he sold out late in 1948, and took up the present lease the following spring. "It was tough sledding those first years on the new lease," recalls Fisher. Clearing and breaking cost \$30 an acre. Crop failures in 1949 and 1950 all but wiped out his life savings. Somehow, they managed to pull through, just as other Saskatchewan farmers are doing, and have done before them.

Today the Fishers (father and sons) are worth over \$100,000. Their machinery—including, among other things, five combines, six tractors, five one-way tillers and five trucks—is currently valued at a conservative \$50,000. Fisher and the boys all have comfortable homes in Prince Albert, and they all drive new cars. Fisher himself now spends only about two months a year on the farm, living the rest of the time in Prince Albert, where he and Jessie like to consider themselves "regular stay-at-homes."

Fisher believes Saskatchewan's rapeseed future is by no means as dark as many like to picture it (even

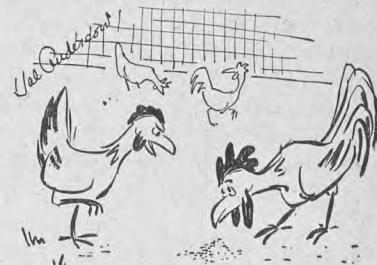
the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture does not endorse any official encouragement to prospective rapeseed growers). He thinks the synthetic processing industry, rapidly building up steam today, will open up profitable new markets for rapeseed.

"Just wait and see if I'm not right," concludes Fisher. Short in physical stature (five feet, six inches), but long on know-how, he likely will be. And about the Fishers' crop next year? Why, it's going to be rapeseed, of course!

Home Is Where You Make It

by IVER LIND

TONY is a Polish farmer away up in the Peace River district of northern Alberta, 600 miles north of the international boundary. Last summer, when we drove up the Yellowknife Trail on our way to Great



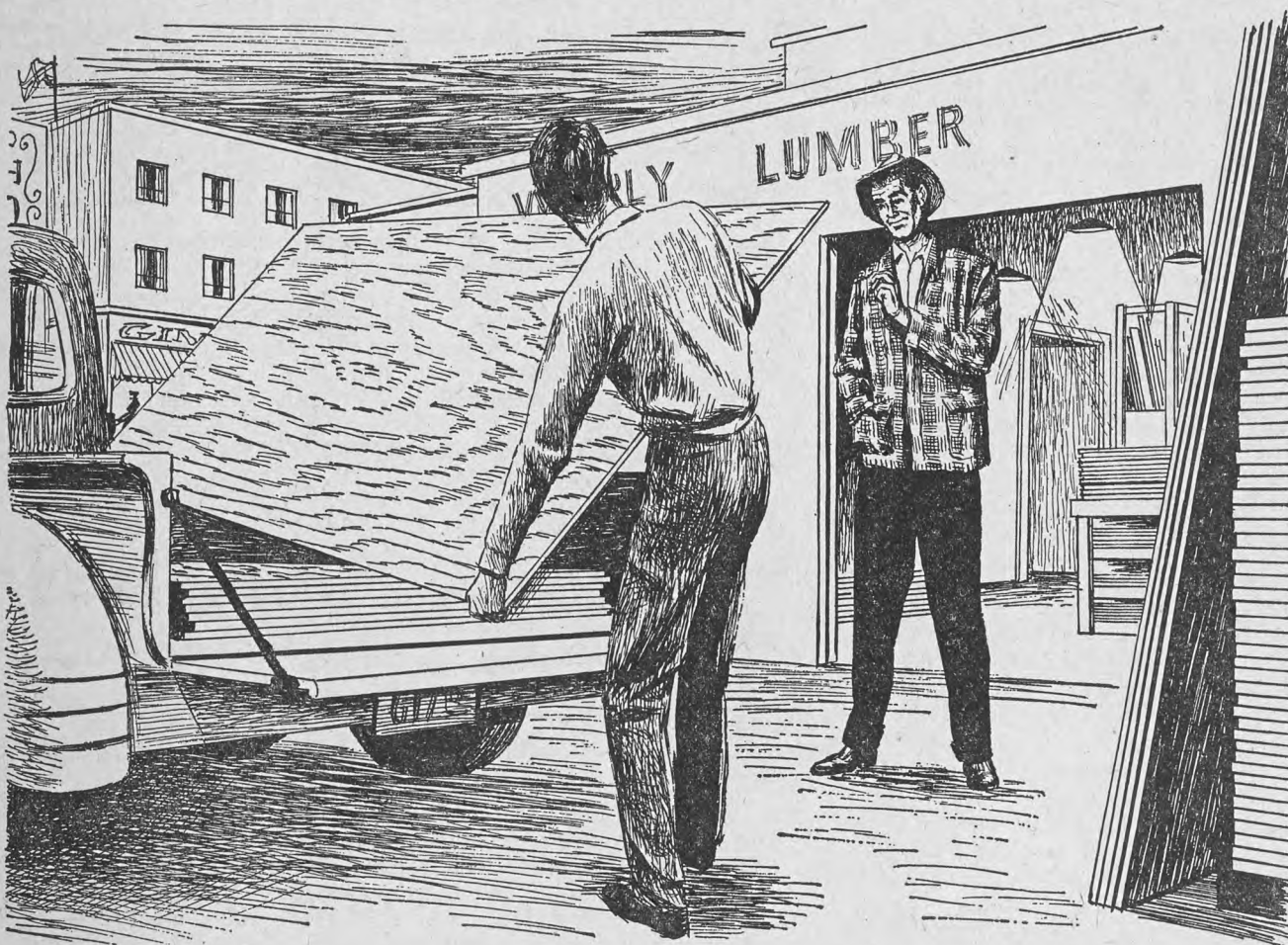
"You won't sleep a wink tonight if you don't quit eating those coffee grounds."

Slave Lake, we chanced to meet Tony on one of our stops for gas. He was in a talkative mood, for this was Saturday, when all the farmers gathered in town; and Tony had shared with many of his neighbors in several rounds at the local bar. In a few minutes Tony had told us much of his life story, and especially about how he had hacked out a home from the wilderness.

"When I come up here," he said, "I had fourteen dollar and one axe. Now I have nearly one thousand acre in wheat, rye, alfalfa. Me and my boy have two truck, tractor, combine. I have fine car, good home, big family. This is good country to live in, to make money in, too.

"I tell you funny story," he continued. "My brudder has truck farm in New Jersey. Two, three year ago he come up to visit me. I thought maybe he might stay and farm here, too. When he was here two, three week he say to me, 'Tony, my brudder, you have it fine here, and I have fine visit, but I want to tell you something. You can give me ten thousand dollar to stay here, and still I would not stay. I go back to New Jersey.'

"This year me and my family we go to visit him in New Jersey. Things were very different from here—many people, fine road, big buildings. We had good visit together. But when we had visit a few weeks, I say to my brudder, 'Brudder, you have it fine here, and it is nice you get along so good. Maybe you want me to stay here. But you could give me ten thousand dollar if I would stay, and I would say, no, you take your ten thousand dollar and keep it. I go back to my farm on the Peace River.'"



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Bucking-Horse Ranch

Here's a specialty farm—raising bucking broncs for local rodeos which rent them by the day

by KERRY WOOD

“GET ready, Folks! Out of number three shute, Teepee Jones on a horse called Widow-maker. Watch it, now! There goes the cowboy, down from the corral logs and into the saddle. Here comes the gate, swinging wide . . . There's the buckner, jumping high. Ride 'im cowboy!”

If you've ever attended any of the scores of stampedes staged in the foothill province, and heard the loud-speakers blare out announcements like the above, the chances are good that you've applauded the sky-rearing rides provided by broncs raised on Bruce Cressman's bucking-horse ranch. For 20 years, Cressman has supplied buckers to rodeo shows in all parts of Alberta. His ranch is located in the Raven district of central Alberta, where the broncs roam on grassy sandhills and muskeg valleys of an unplowed section of land.

“But how can anyone make a living out of horses these days?” people marvel, when they hear about the unique business.

Bruce Cressman has always been a horseman. As a youngster he rode for a cowhand's pay on some of the famous ranches of southern Alberta. Then he started competing in bronc riding events at the earliest stampede shows staged in the west. He won prizes as a packer in the Diamond-Hitch contests once featured at the Calgary Stampede. Cressman's time of 59 seconds for loading a pack-horse and throwing on the famous diamond tie has never been equalled.

Before mechanized farming ruined the horse business, Bruce Cressman built up a fairly large spread with over 500 good horses roaming his range. Prices for work horses, once worth hundreds of dollars apiece, dropped to a lowly \$5.00 to \$10.00 per animal, during the depression. Though his herd dwindled in size, Cressman refused to give up his horse-ranch idea. Now he keeps around 75 horses, specializing in the bucking bronc.

He tours the stampede circuit all summer with a string of buckers, renting the horses on a day-fee basis to show operators. During an average summer, Cressman takes broncs to rodeos as far as 300 miles from his home ranch, sometimes to Saskatchewan towns such as Marshall and

Pierceland. Alberta shows where he rented buckers include Lac la Biche, Cloverdale, Mameo Beach, Buck Lake, Wildwood and many other towns. While the father is off with one string, his son Jim capably looks after a second string of broncs, and

herds them along back roads to supply shows closer to home. The teen-aged boy took the rough-riding stock to rodeos at Ponoka, Sundrie, Stettler, Benalto, Bighorn, Leslieville, and Caroline during the summer holiday period when he was out of school. These towns range from 15 to 90 miles away from the home ranch at Raven.

“We'd travel about 25 miles a day,” Jim reported. “That is, if we got lucky breaks. Sometimes I'd cover only 15 miles, then have to find a place to box in the broncs and camp for the night. The horses are used to trailing and don't give much trouble unless bull-

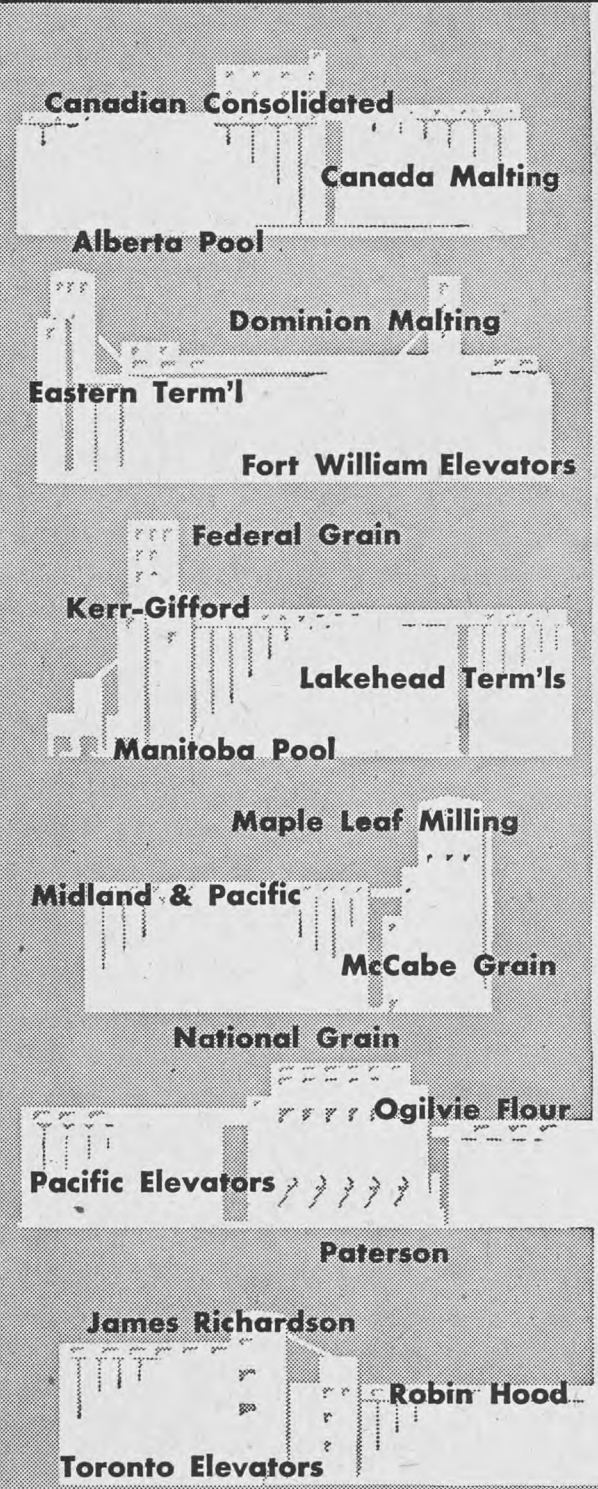
flies get bad. Once we reach a rodeo, the buckers are herded into a corral and I can take it easy.”

The Cressmans supply an average of about 20 broncs to each rodeo served on their circuit. Sometimes they provide all the horses needed for the bucking events at small shows. Managers of larger stampedes prefer to have several bronc-supply strings available, and use the best horses from each herd.

Asked how they selected buckers to feature at the shows, the Cressmans replied:

“Oh, we ride 'em here at home and weed out the tame stock pretty fast.

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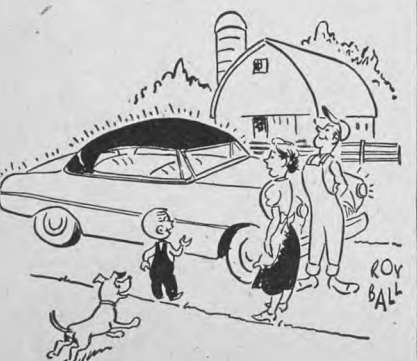
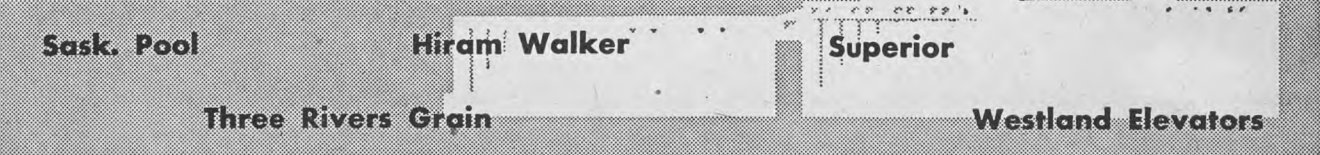
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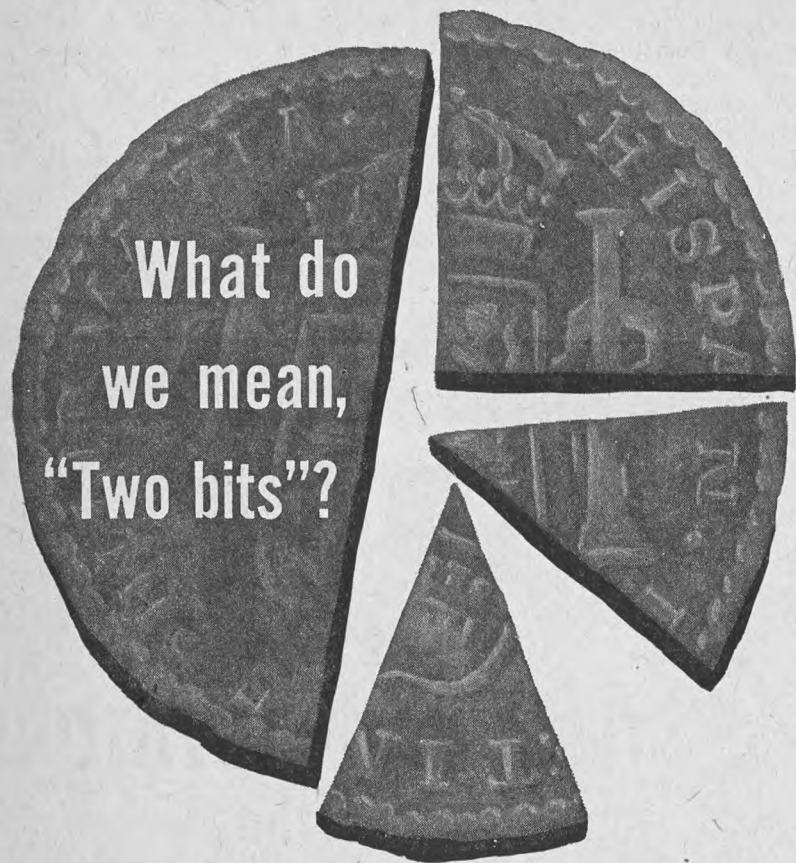
The publication "Grain Business is Your Business" will be mailed to you free by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange upon request.

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If a horse isn't a buckner, we break it to harness and try to sell it to some farmer who still needs a work-team. We've learned that the Clydesdale turns out the best buckners. A funny oddity is that horses kept for bucknering are usually easy to handle, either on the trail or here at home. Yet, once they get in the saddling shutes at a show, they catch the excitement and rear and get wall-eyed and put on a sky-kicking performance. We believe they actually enjoy being buckners!"

EACH bronc is ridden two and often three or four times a day at a rodeo stop. During a summer's season on the circuit, Cressman's broncs average more than 100 contest rides per animal. He owns one ten-year-old horse called Gray Ghost that has been touring the circuit for eight years; and he estimates that Ghost has been ridden over 1,500 times by cowboy contestants. Names of their bucknering horses are interesting: Black Rabbit, Comet, Clancy, Skyboy, Pinto Pete, Gavioda and Tornado. Gavioda was one of their finest buckners, distinguishing himself at the Calgary Stampede a dozen years ago. The horse called Tornado proved an exceptionally wild bronc, and was sold to an American who tours the larger shows in the States with rough-riding stock.

"Don't get the idea that it's a big money-maker," the Cressmans summed up their unusual occupation. "Even our best buckners are only worth \$70 to \$100 each—a far cry from the old days of horse-raising when a top work-team sometimes brought close to a thousand dollars. With broncs, the rental rate charged, varies with the size of the show. We probably average around three dollars per day per horse. But you must remember the time lost between shows. Sometimes we have bad breaks with weather, getting no pay after trailing 75 miles across country to a show that's rained out. It isn't a business that builds up big profits."

However, the Cressmans like their unique ranch and thoroughly enjoy the summer rodeo season. They have many an adventure while herding the broncs along Alberta trails from one stampede to another. Young Jim looks like a slim waddy of the Old West, while the grey-headed Dad is obviously proud of his hard-riding sons and their specialized ranching job. It's a picturesque place, their log cabin home on a hilltop commanding a fine view of rolling sandhills. That's where their buckners graze quietly during the off-season, waiting for rodeo time to come again, when they'll provide wild and rocketing rides for ki-hooting cowboys.

Two Rotations At Indian Head

For 41 years Rotations R and C have been running continually at the Indian Head Experimental Farm

THIS year on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, a field of CT 186, the new rust-resistant wheat to which so many have been looking forward, yielded 54 bushels per acre. This field was part of a nine-year rotation, Rotation R, and in the 41 years during which it has been operating continuously on the same land, the field of wheat went below 25 bushels per acre in only five years. In two of these years, 1931 and 1937, the yield was only ten bushels per acre.

The sequence of crops in Rotation R, with the 41-year average yields of

each crop shown in brackets, is as follows: First year, summerfallow; second year, wheat (34.9 bushels); third year, oats seeded to brome and alfalfa (45 bushels); fourth year, hay (1.06 tons); fifth year, hay (1.2 tons); sixth year, hay, broken up (.99 tons); seventh year, corn (6.78 tons); eighth year, wheat (27.9 bushels); ninth year, oats (49.3 bushels).

Commenting on this rotation, the superintendent, J. Roe Foster, told The Country Guide recently:

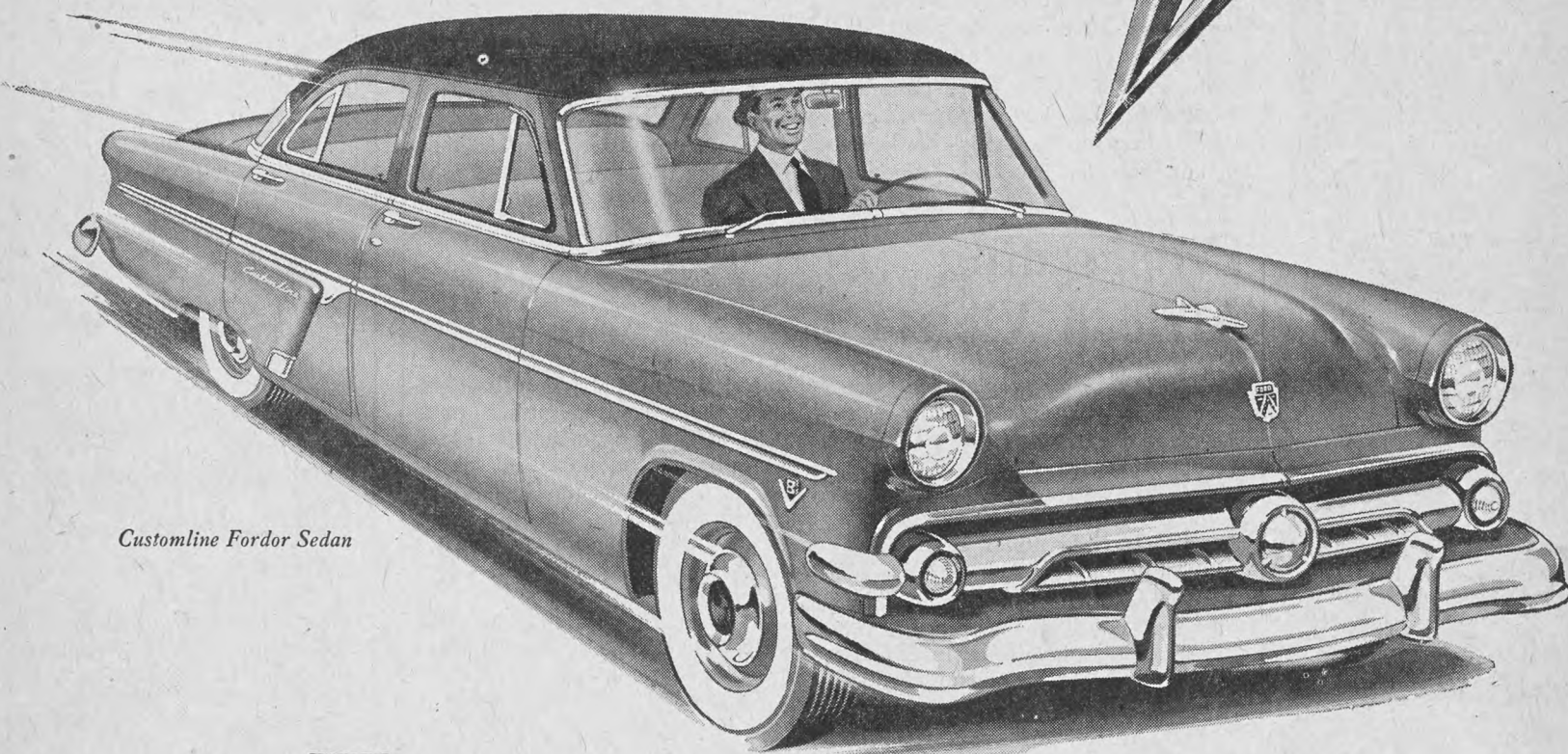
"From the records on this rotation it is evident that there is no fertility problem arising. No commercial fer-



[Guide photo

Fertility and weed problems are developing on this field at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, after 41 years of a summerfallow, wheat, wheat rotation.

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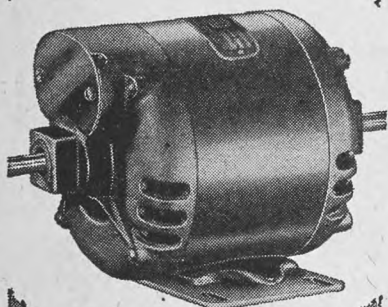
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tilizer has ever been used on this land. However, barnyard manure is spread on the hay crop in the third year (sixth year of rotation), before it is broken up. Back in the 1930's when we were experiencing the difficulties of soil drifting on other parts of the farm, there was no soil erosion by wind on this particular rotation, which covers 50 acres.

"The grass mixture is a mixture of 12 pounds brome and 5 pounds of alfalfa per acre. In the 41-year period there have been only four hay crop failures. Another noticeable feature of this rotation is the freedom from weeds, and this includes wild oats. There has never been sufficient mustard, stinkweed or Russian thistle present to warrant spraying any of these crops. There are very few wild oats in most parts of this area."

Also on the Indian Head Farm is Rotation C, a straight summerfallow, wheat, wheat rotation, which has been running for a similar period. The yield

of wheat after summerfallow has averaged 26.3 bushels per acre, and of wheat on stubble, 14.5 bushels per acre. "The lowest yield on this rotation," said Mr. Foster, "was recorded in 1937 when it was 8.9 bushels per acre. This rotation was seeded to Thatcher wheat in 1953 and the yield was quite low, due to rust. A definite fertility problem is showing up, especially in the stubble wheat crop. Over the years, this rotation has suffered some losses of topsoil, as a result of both wind and water erosion. No commercial fertilizer has ever been applied to any part of it during the 41 years it has been in operation. There was also a heavy infestation of wild oats in all parts of the field in this rotation.

"A comparison of these two rotations would certainly indicate that over a period of time, the inclusion of grass and legume crops has an important place in farming operations, both as a weed control measure and as a means of maintaining soil fertility at a high level." V

Propagating African Violets

A GREAT many people have been growing African violets in recent years, and one of the reasons why they are popular is because they are fairly easy to propagate, either by division of the old crowns, by suckers or side shoots, or by leaf cuttings. The latter is the most popular method.

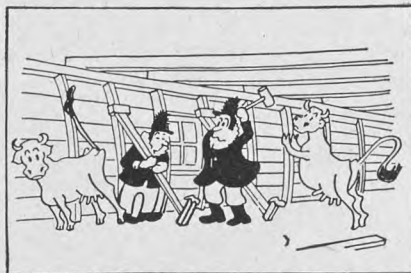
If you have African violets now, the following notes about propagating them by leaf cuttings, from the Experimental Station at Saanichton, British Columbia, will be helpful.

"Use leaves of any size, as long as they are mature and not old. Break the leaf off at the crown of the plant, so that no stem is left behind to start decay. Leave the entire stem intact, or shorten it by cutting it back about 1½ to 2 inches from the leaf base, and allow the severed end to dry slightly in the air for about an hour. This point is important, because the drying enables the cutting to resist rotting to a greater extent later on, when the stem is placed under moist conditions.

"Insert the stem almost to the leaf blade in moist sand, vermiculite or a mixture of equal parts sand and leaf mold. Sphagnum moss can be substituted for the leaf mold. Gently firm the sand around the stem with the fingers. Keep the soil, or rooting medium, moist and away from direct sunshine.

"An interesting variation of this method is to let the stems dangle in the jar of water, through holes cut in a wax paper lid, secured to the top of the jar by an elastic band. The wax paper will prevent the leaves from getting wet and rotting. After about two weeks the roots will appear and after about three weeks the leaves, provided the cuttings are taken in late February or later. At other seasons it usually takes longer. The cuttings may be left in the water until the young plants show three or four leaves, though it is generally best to pot the new plants as soon as a sufficient number of roots and two or three leaves are showing." V

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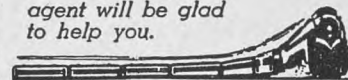
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Prompt Action Checks Rabies

Continued from page 10

courtesy, the same as he would use in dealing with white people, probably brought about the change in heart. Some of those Indians understand no English. All understood the tone and the smile.

In all, 418 dogs were given protection. They ranged from a Chihuahua weighing about 1½ pounds to a husky of 120 pounds.

During 1953, only one other positive diagnosis was made in Manitoba. That was at Sand Island, three hours' flying time from South Indian Lake, which is 300 miles northeast of The Pas. An Indian woman was attacked by a timber wolf. She managed to fight it off and get into her cabin, but because of the thickness of her clothing she was not bitten.

Her husband was sure the wolf would come back and the next day stayed at home.

The wolf came back. Before the man could shoot it, it had attacked three of his sled dogs. All died within a short time. They were thrown by the owner somewhere in the bush, and could not be found. The wolf was retrieved and its head brought in by Mr. W. Warren, game guardian of South Indian Lake, taken to Nelson House and forwarded to the laboratory. Under microscopic examination it showed the presence of rabies.

Living on Sand Island were four Indian families, the owners of 70 dogs. On Dr. Singleton's arrival, he ordered the dogs tied. They were inoculated. About 13 had not been put under restraint. These he shot. Then, to quote him, "I went home."

No further case has been reported from Sand Island or the vicinity.

In Manitoba a very extensive program to prevent spread of rabies from wild life to domestic animals has been followed for the past year. The finding of rabies in skunks and foxes south of the International boundary, resulted in the inoculation of every dog in a strip 12 miles wide across the south of the province.

By travelling on a Royal Canadian Mounted Police plane which was on northern tour, and flown by Sergeant Beaumont, Dr. Singleton visited almost every settlement in the province, north of 58, and a number of the more remote ones further south. At each stop he inoculated the dogs that were at the post—the number varied from 2 to 40—instructed a responsible person in the method to use, and left supplies so the teams could be done as they came in. Those taking over the work included game guardians, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Department of Indian Affairs nurses, Hudson's Bay Company factors, and free traders. As a result, it is estimated about 6,000 dogs were given the serum.

This winter, fresh vaccine was shipped to all these points so that the vaccination, believed to be effective for a year, could be repeated. Very few men refused to accept the responsibility again.

RABIES may attack any warm blooded animal, including man. The reason that preventive measures

are concentrated on dogs is that no other domestic animal is as free to wander among wild life, and no animal is allowed as much freedom to come in contact with people.

The disease usually makes its entrance through a scratch, or bite. It travels, not through the blood stream, but along the nervous system to the brain, where it causes paralysis and then death. It is always fatal, unless treatment is begun before a single symptom is apparent. For that reason a person who is scratched, or bitten by any animal, should immediately wash the wound thoroughly with hot water, fill every pocket with a strong disinfectant and if possible report at once to a medical doctor. If living in a remote place beyond medical help, he should avoid undue exposure to cold, and avoid overwork and alcohol, for a few weeks.

An animal may be carrying the virus of rabies in its saliva for some days, before showing symptoms of the disease. For this reason alone, dogs should be trained not to kiss people, especially children.

Dogs do not all show the same symptoms, except that they cannot eat. Frequently, a change in disposition takes place. If your friendly dog draws away from you, as if in fear, or your somewhat cross dog shows unusual affection, beware.

Tie it up, inside a building, if possible; give it food and water as usual, and keep yourself beyond its reach. If it acts as if it has a bone in its throat,

Man is the only animal that laughs and weeps; for he is the only animal that is struck with the difference between what things are and what they ought to be.—William Hazlitt.

do not decide that is what is wrong with your dog, and that you will remove the bone. If this is rabies, the cause will be paralysis of the throat. Your dog can still bite.

If your dog has rabies, it will die in from three to five days, or ten at the very longest.

The law requires you to notify the Health of Animals Division, or its nearest representative, at once. On no account destroy the head. Freeze it, or put it in a pail filled with chopped ice.

What will be done with the head? It will be forwarded to Hull, Quebec, and there examined by microscope, to see if the nerve cells of the brain show negri bodies, the proof of the presence of rabies. As a further test, mice will be inoculated intracerebrally with the suspect material. If the mice become sick, their brains will be examined by the pathologists. Usually the mice become sick within a few days, but, if necessary, observations are continued for two weeks. It is of interest to note that most mice inoculated have shown other symptoms of rabies.

That Canadians have not had a single case of rabies in man for many, many years, is not a matter of good fortune. It is the result of eternal vigilance at every port of entry in Canada, on the part of officials of the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, in their rigorous enforcement of laws made for our protection, regarding the

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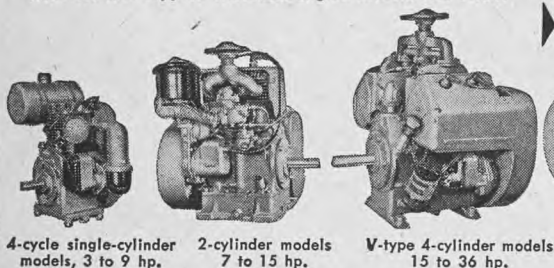
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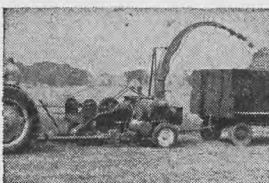
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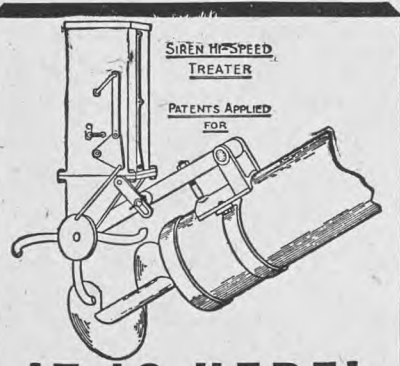
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bringing in of animals. It is the result of prompt, vigorous action on the part of those officials, whenever a suspected case of rabies is reported to them from anywhere in Canada.

In the north, timber wolves and foxes are a reservoir of the disease. Where did it come from? Possibly that will never be known. One theory is that it was brought from England by dogs travelling on whaling ships, or trading vessels, before the year 1850. Another theory is that it came from Siberia, probably brought in by Russian dogs via Alaska, prior to 1867, when the United States bought this territory. As the disease is now spread from coast to coast in the far north of

Canada, it is believed it must have been present at least 80 years.

Owing to the rapid opening of the north by mining companies, and the presence there of the army, and of weather stations, and because of the travelling of caribou herds farther south year by year, with their attendant bands of wolves, as well as the moving northward of cattle ranching, rabies is a concern of all.

A fox killed for Mr. Borge by his dog may not have been much of a break for him, but because of the prompt attention given to it by the government, it may have been a break for you or yours, regardless of where you live.

Australia Beats Br'er Rabbit

Continued from page 9

work on virus diseases) was in the U.S.A. on a travelling fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation. Her main study was poliomyelitis. But she took great interest in the work of Dr. Richard Shope and others on the rabbit disease, myxomatosis. Directors of the Rockefeller Institute encouraged this interest, and enabled her to send a sample of the virus out to Melbourne. On its arrival there it was seized and destroyed by quarantine officials.

Undismayed, the lady returned to the attack, this time via London, where she personally conveyed full accounts of the virus to a top-flight Australian scientist, Sir Charles Martin. He immediately began work on myxo at Cambridge, and later issued a very encouraging report. Field tests then followed in Australia, but they failed to impress the research officers in control. The disease, they confirmed, was practically 100 per cent lethal, but it would not spread. They tried ingenious dodges, from patent traps to stickfast fleas, to get the virus moving, but without success.

So, after two years of effort from 1941 on, they gave up. The disease, they declared, had failed. Further work with it was just a waste of time. Dame Jean Connor, however, thought differently. Again and again she urged, through the press and in other ways, that the virus had not been exhaustively tested, and should be given further trials.

At last, reluctantly, the scientists agreed. In the summer of 1950-51 they launched the virus again, and this time it *did* spread. Mosquitoes, swarming in millions along the eastern water-courses, passed the infection on over thousands of square miles. All that summer, and again last year, reports came pouring in — of myxo-stricken bunnies, dazed and dying, littering roads and paddocks, tumbling into waterways. Excavation of the burrows, now filled with dead rabbits, completed the picture of wholesale slaughter. Destruction of this kind, in a mammal pest population, is quite without precedent.

The disease, of course, is not a "pretty" one. Advanced symptoms show bunny staggering about, crippled and doxy; or moping on his own, with swollen head and bunged-up eyes. The eyes discharge pus, which can be used by the farmer to

infect other rabbits, and so keep the virus going. This is done by swabbing-off some pus matter on damp cotton-wool wound round the end of a match, and transferring it to the inside surface of the eyelid of a healthy animal.

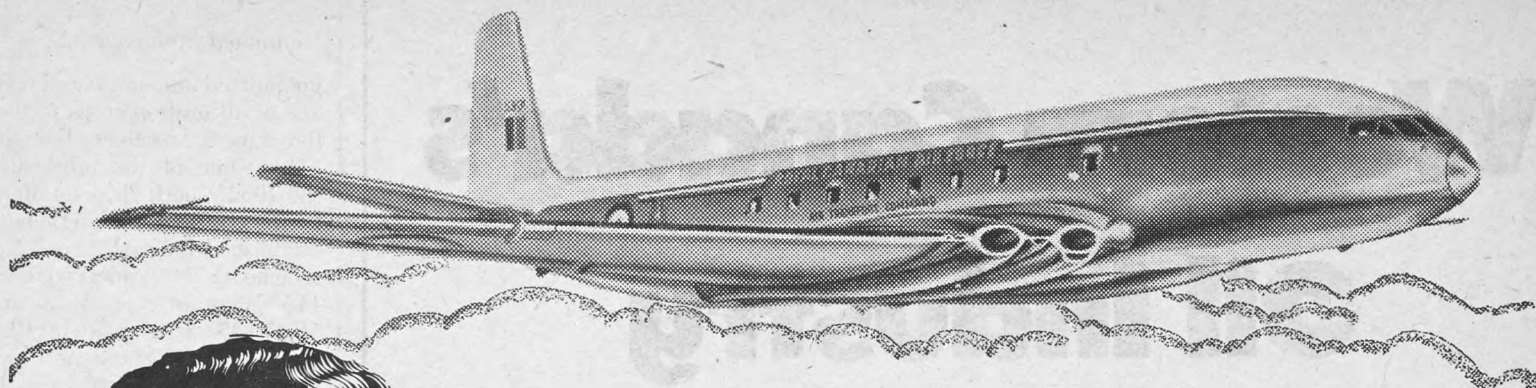
Rabbits infected that way, or by injections from ampoules of the virus supplied by the government, are kept in cages where they are exposed to the biting of mosquitoes. Patches of hair are clipped or plucked from the sides and bellies to make bare patches to bite on. The mosquito's action is purely mechanical, and does not involve life-cycle changes as in the spread, say, of mosquito-borne malaria. It could be done, in fact, with a pin—only pins don't fly abroad.

Citizens of Canada, the U.S.A. and Britain, who have eaten millions of Australian rabbits in recent years, need feel no alarm. The export of myxo-killed bunnies, or their skins, is banned. In any case the disease is quite harmless to humans; and to prove it, three top scientists in Australia have had themselves infected with it. They are, I can affirm, still very alive and well. And they say there is no earthly reason why the meat should not be eaten.

For all that, Australians have shied off such fodder; and retailers who had built up a terrific turnover (since other meat there is so dear) have been badly hit. So too have the professional rabbiters, who in good seasons made up to £80 or £100 a week—compared with a basic wage of £10-£12. These types, naturally, have no real interest in the demise of bunny; and some of their practices, such as sparing the young and relatively worthless animals, have helped it to persist.

Even the politicians have prated about the "economic value" of the rabbit, which, they aver, earns dollars and so helps to keep the country solvent. A fine way to solvency, that! Myxo now has blown away this smoke-screen, and spares none of the breed, on any pretext. Moralists, of course, cry cruelty. But what war can be waged without it?

Traps, dogs, ferrets and poisons are also cruel—more so, probably, than this disease which obviously dulls the senses and induces a general dopeyness. The other weapons have been used day in, day out, for generations; in some countries for centuries. That cruelty will be ended by myxo, when it writes *finis* to bunny himself. From that time—and even before—Australians and their oversea customers will benefit immeasurably.



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- increased employment;
- new industries;
- governments are receiving new income through royalties, rentals, bonuses and other payments. This money is helping to provide schools, roads, and other developments contributing to the common welfare.

The West is a good place to live. Oil has made it better.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

Who Wants Crop Insurance?

Continued from page 12

guaranteed amount, based on the acreage of all insured crops in the county, the farmer receives the difference. "The value of the production," says the 1952 report, "is determined on the basis of the predetermined prices established for each crop." Under this scheme 42,709 farmers were insured in 115 counties. Losses amounting to \$6,475,457 were paid to 10,525 contract holders. The report points out that the losses were very heavy in 1952 owing to very serious drought in a few counties in North Dakota, Tennessee and Texas, where the losses paid far exceeded the premium income.

In 1952, multiple crop insurance involved coverage on 38 crops grown in 32 states. Some of these crops were grown in only one state, while others, such as cotton, soy beans, wheat, oats, corn and barley were grown in from 10 to 30 states. In addition to the crops mentioned, multiple insurance also covered a wide variety of other crops, such as cabbage, dry onions, rice, strawberries, sugar cane, corn and sorghum ensilage, oil crops (such as peanuts and soy beans), and forage seed crops, as well as hay.

Multiple crop insurance is still new. In all likelihood, several years of further experience will be required to bring its operation into line with the need for rates which will build up reserves against off years, and which, at the same time, will not operate against wide acceptance of the scheme. Only by good geographical distribution of risks can these be evened out reasonably well; and only when a very large number of farms are involved, can a permanently workable scheme be achieved.

THE administration of crop insurance schemes is very complicated. Agriculture is also, a high-risk industry. The insurance coverage per acre was originally placed at 75 per cent of the average yield. Partly because many farmers kept inadequate records, it was necessary to resort, for yields, to appraisals and estimates. This, in turn, resulted in over-insurance and eventually caused a considerable proportion of the losses in the early years.

For these reasons, and also to keep premium costs to the farmer at a reasonable level, coverage today is based on the average investment of the farmer in the crop. Since his investment increases with the progress of each crop season, so does his coverage. All contracts take effect at seeding time, and the amount of coverage is established, two, three or four times during the season according to the nature of the crop. Thus, for the tobacco crop, it is established at the harvested and unharvested stages of production. For cotton there are four successive stages as the crop progresses throughout the growing season. For beans, corn and flax, three stages of coverage are used.

Premiums are paid, as a rule, through a premium note given at or before seeding time, and due about harvest. The individual farmer, however, may earn a 5 per cent discount on premiums, if he reports his actual,

seeded acreage promptly, and pays the premium before a specified date. In addition, if he carries insurance continuously for seven years, and shows no loss, his premium rate is reduced by 25 per cent. Similarly, if his county has a premium rate that is high enough to enable it to build up a premium reserve, over and above losses, amounting to a specified figure, the county rate is reduced by 30 per cent.

One result of experience over the last few years has been the division of counties into areas. These represent different degrees of crop risk inside the county, and one of the virtues of the U.S. crop insurance scheme is that county committees, composed of people who know conditions in the county, are able to make these decisions. In the earlier years, local committees did not always insure their own crops, which bears out the soundness of the frequent reminders of officials of the Crop Insurance Corporation, that the success of the scheme depends primarily on participation year after year, by the largest possible number of eligible farmers.

The U.S. scheme is voluntary, although it operates on a continuing contract, which can be cancelled by either party on notice. The voluntary nature of the policy is also a deterrent against lower premium rates, because it is often, if not generally, necessary to "sell" the insurance to farmers, which means extra work and additional expense. Mr. Maberry told the Alberta Federation of Agriculture that in his Montana county it costs about 3 per cent of premiums for administration; and that, in 1952, this amounted to \$18.90 per contract, of which a salesman was paid \$12.

In 1952, an average of 3.7 per cent of the crop land in all counties with crop insurance programs was classified as uninsurable, because of the high risk of loss. This means land that is sub-marginal for any crop for which there is a county program, or lands which are subject to flooding, or other disabilities, which would make crop insurance too risky. In addition, in that year, there were nearly 18,000 farmers throughout the U.S. who were individually declared ineligible for insurance, either because their farming was too inefficient, or their methods involved too high a risk to warrant insurance under the scheme.

EACH successive annual Corporation report to the U.S. secretary of agriculture, emphasizes strongly the fact that many problems remain to be worked out with the aid of experience. One of the difficulties is to avoid payment for avoidable losses. Under the scheme, both land and people are declared ineligible for insurance, if it appears that indemnities already paid to them were not due entirely to natural hazards.

Consideration has been given to the use of flexible closing dates. Under such a plan farmers would be put under notice that acceptance of applications may be stopped any year, much earlier than normal closing dates. Such a move, it is thought, would offset the tendency of some to jump in and out of crop insurance, because of unusual conditions.

Crop insurance under the U.S. scheme is a protection, not an investment. The farmer who is insured cannot recover, at any time, more than his investment in the crop. Therefore,

there is, says a recent report, "no incentive to plant merely to collect on his insurance policy."

Premiums under the U.S. scheme are not intended to cover administrative costs. These are borne by the federal government.

It is too early yet in western Canada to suggest any scheme for crop insurance, which would have any assurance of workability and general acceptance. Should a definite scheme emerge and be supported by prairie farmers generally, it should be fully realized that it cannot help the inefficient farmer much, or the farmer on sub-marginal land.

It would probably be more effective financially, if it were made to apply to all farms, because if farmers have to be "sold" such insurance every year, or repeatedly, premium rates are bound to remain higher than they might otherwise be.

Fair, intelligent discussion of this problem, which is always in the minds of prairie farmers, is advisable. Only thorough discussion can bring either a reasoned rejection of any proposal for this purpose, or an understanding acceptance of the advantages implied in such a scheme, for every farmer participant. V

Soviet Food Shortage

THE recent admission by Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist party, that livestock numbers were badly out of balance in Russia, has led to much speculation about the actual condition of Russian agriculture. The tight veil of secrecy about Russian affairs which has led to the descriptive term "Iron Curtain," has prevented people from non-Russian areas from much understanding of what is going on inside Russia. Nevertheless, bits and pieces of information are available from those who have fled the country; and by putting together the testimony of large numbers of individuals, a fair measure of truth is obtainable.

Such information seems to justify the conclusion that a food crisis exists, due to the draining off of manpower from farms to factories, the poor condition, as well as the reduced numbers of livestock, the inefficiency of machine and tractor service stations, the burden of taxes, and the lack of any incentive to the Russian peasant to produce.

Agricultural decay in 15 provinces is reported, which will take a minimum of three years to repair. The standard of living of the peasants on the collective farms is believed to be extremely low, and from one collective near Moscow it has been reported that nine out of ten farmers lacked bread, and had to live on frozen potatoes, and pancakes made out of a combination of a little flour and some minced grass. In another province, it was reported that much of the livestock dies from starvation or lack of forage. On one collective farm in central Russia, farmers received from two to seven ounces of grain for a day's work.

It is also reported that there are at least 14 officials for the administration of a collective farm regardless of its size, and that in many areas the majority of the field work is done by the women. V



RAPID GRIP AND

Batten

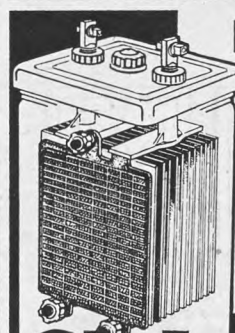
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SASCO

A Sweet Success

Continued from page 13

color and moisture content to everything that goes through the plant. The final product is a standardized blend.

The selected cans are first-elevated to the second floor and emptied over a draining trough, in a "heat room." There are two such rooms in the plant, and they are held at a high enough temperature to melt the honey out of the pails. From the heat rooms it flows down into large storage tanks against the ceiling of the room below. From these the liquid honey is allowed to run through shut-off valves into a still lower tank, with a steam jacket around it, in which it is pasteurized at 155 degrees F.

From the pasteurizer, the honey is pumped into a cooler where it is quickly cooled to 125 degrees F. and is brought to a still lower temperature gradually, over the next 45 minutes. When cooled it is seeded with granules that will speed up granulation and help to keep the honey smooth, and is then pumped into a 10,000-pound-capacity holding tank, from which it is allowed to flow to one of the container-filling machines below. One of these machines fills a paper container with the correct weight of honey, folds over and seals the top, and delivers the package, ready for the grocer's shelf. The other machine fills bottles, cans or paper tubs. Both machines can be adjusted so that the exact amount marked on the container is delivered.

The filled container is refrigerated to secure rapid granulation. It is granulated to be soft enough to spread easily, but firm enough to hold its shape—a process taking from three to six days.

When ready to market it is sold through grocery brokers to wholesalers. General selling agents are located at Regina, Saskatoon, Montreal and Toronto. It is not sold in Alberta and Manitoba, as both these provinces produce surplus honey. However, extensive sales have been made in Ontario and Quebec: in 1950-51 over 1½ million pounds of honey were sold in these two provinces alone. Freight charges have now risen to over three cents a pound, net, which makes it difficult to compete on the eastern markets, so a concerted attempt is now being made to sell more in local markets.

It looks as if this objective should be realized with the 1953 crop. The Co-op handling of 1953 production will be around 1,000,000 pounds, which is double the 1952 amount, but the market appears good enough to handle it. In 1951 the Co-op sold 1,000,000 pounds without too much trouble. In 1950 3,000,000 pounds were processed and sold, all except a fairly modest carryover. In those earlier years, of course, nearly half the total output went to Ontario and Quebec. It is planned to sell almost the entire 1953 production on the local market.

Processors and producers hope and expect to be helped in steadying their market, by the recently formed Saskatchewan Honey Marketing Board. This marketing board, set up under the Natural Products Marketing Act,

consists of three honey producers, each elected on succeeding years for a three-year term. It concerns itself with maintaining high quality in all honey marketed; with the maintenance of uniform, reasonable prices; and, if necessary, it is prepared to do some honey advertising. Producers stand to gain by a minimum price above which they can sell. This will prevent disorganization of the market by panic, or distress selling at low prices by isolated producers.

The Canadian Beekeepers Council is another body concerned with beekeepers' problems. The council has representation from all provincial associations, and when it meets, the members consider, from a national point of view, such problems as grading, marketing, container sizes, research, honey exhibits, exports, pollination and advertising. A few years ago honey was sold in containers of diverse shapes and sizes. The good offices of the Council have served to minimize this confusion.

Honey marketing in Saskatchewan has come a long way since the late George Murray of Salcoats, and his beekeeper friends, began to agitate for their own processing and marketing co-op. The Co-op is now a producing reality, and such people as its president, E. M. Strad, Jordan River, its vice-president, S. L. Hand, Porcupine Plains, and its manager, R. M. Pugh, are casting about for ways in which honey may be standardized even more and made more desirable to the consumer. Perhaps the Co-ops in the three western provinces could blend and granulate alike, in order to standardize Co-op honey even more closely. They search for other advances that might be made. Certain it is that the work done so far is not an end, but a beginning. Saskatchewan honey producers have a good product, which is still being improved, and they don't intend to stand still.



Dairy Foods Campaign

ONE of the uses to which the money from the June set-aside is being put by the Dairy Farmers of Canada in co-operation with the National Dairy Council is a nationwide program this month featuring concentrated milk products, especially evaporated milk and milk powder.

During February, dairy food advertising will appear in 58 daily newspapers, 262 weekly newspapers, 10 trade papers, 4 women's magazines, 21 weekly newspaper supplements, as well as in radio programs and outdoor and subway advertising. In addition, there will be stories and pictures in more than 200 English and French periodicals.

Science and The Farm

White rats have been reared and fed at Cornell University for 20 years. These rats were born and observed from birth until death, in the laboratory. Dr. C. M. McCay concludes that milk is not only the ideal food for the early stages of life, but especially for the later years.

From the time of weaning until old age, Dr. McCay feeds milk supplemented by copper, iron, manganese and iodine, together with eight drops of cod liver oil per week. Litter mates of experimental rats are fed mixed diets similar to the normal diet of the human being. Kept in air-conditioned rooms and in cages until they die, the rats are then dissected and studied. The record shows that rats, of an age equivalent to 92 for a human being, that had never chewed solid food, thrived on mineralized milk. Other rats normally show signs of increasing age. None of the milk-fed rats showed decayed teeth and all have stronger bones. Female rats normally cease to reproduce after 15 months, but rats fed on minerals all their lives have litters at 25 months.

Water witching with a forked stick, or divining rod, may soon be outmoded. Science claims not only to have taken the romance and glamour out of the forked stick, but the uncertainty also. A scientist of the Institute of Geophysics at the University of California has an electro-magnetic de-

vice for locating underground water sources in the water-table region. Two wire coils are used, one of which puts an electric current into the ground, while the other measures differences in the induced current, as it flows through the ground. The kind of strata, or soil, through which the water flows can also be identified, by the degree of conductivity of the electric current through the soil.

Systemic insecticides are chemicals which can be sprayed on plants and not only be taken up by the plant into its system, but, in turn, poison injurious insects which feed on the plant parts. Very few such chemicals can be used, however, because a systemic insecticide must not cause injury to the plant while, at the same time, it must be strong enough to kill insects. It must not lose its effectiveness until it has reached the part of the plants where the insects feed, but, on the other hand, it must decompose fairly quickly and be passed off by the plant so that no poisonous residue remains after a comparatively short time. Moreover, these insecticides must be used with great care.

In 1950, live chick embryos, for the first time survived freezing and thawing, and lived afterward for a short time. Since then, out of a further 65 trials, 38 embryos have survived being frozen solid. Some embryo hearts were

able to beat for only a half hour after being thawed out, while some others survived long enough to develop new cells. Scientists hope that sooner or later it will be possible to incubate and hatch live baby chicks in artificial eggs.

Antibiotics have two big advantages in plant disease control, according to plant scientists at the University of Wisconsin. They can knock the stuffing out of a disease organism without hurting the plant; and they are very powerful and can be used in very small concentrations. Some powders for disease control at present now require 16 pounds for each 100 gallons of water. One of the new antibiotics requires less than a teaspoonful to 100 gallons of water. Antibiotics, however, cost a great deal to produce because a 50-gallon tank of the solution in which they are produced may yield only three grams, a tiny fraction of a pound.

So far, three antibiotics discovered in Wisconsin, look good in the laboratory but are not yet ready for use on the farm. Helixin has controlled seed-borne diseases in the laboratory and in small-scale field tests, but up to now, must be applied in alcohol, which runs up the cost. It is effective against fungi, yeasts and certain bacteria. Actually, it is composed of about four or more different antibiotics. Toximycin is good against fungi and certain bacteria. It even seems to stimulate root growth on tomato cuttings. The third is antimycin, which has protected tomato plants against a leaf-spotting disease.

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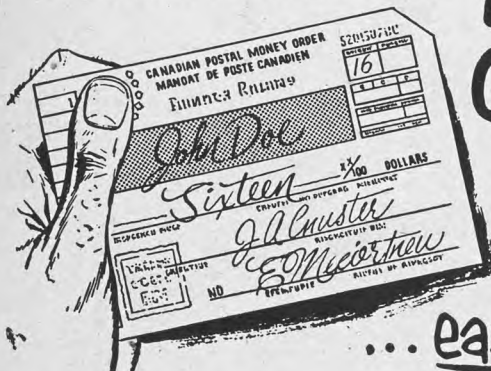
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The Barclay House

Continued from page 8

of building Jim's dream house was Jessica and the fact that there had been a lull in business in Lamberton.

They started digging that great crater on top of the hill as soon as the frost went out of the ground. The folks in the city and country were as surprised as Sarah and me had been. At first no one knew just what it was Jim Barclay was building. Most of them guessed it must be a fancy hotel.

"Like as not he's building a private lunatic asylum," Mrs. Aldman said. "That Barclay always was as crazy as they come."

I suppose there always have been people who try to tear down anyone who goes ahead in this world, and I suppose there always will be Mrs. Aldmans. Jim had his enemies not so much because he was hard to get along with, but because he was a man who got along mostly without other people. He had a few close friends but was slow to take folks into his confidence. Also he was considered rich and he had a beautiful daughter. It was Jessica that brought this bitter comment from Mrs. Aldman. Betty Ann Aldman and her mother had just made a lot of interesting plans that included the new doctor that had arrived in Lamberton with the coming of spring. Now Doc Leestrom was watching the earth-movers occasionally and our Jessica the rest of the time. Before he went back to the hospital, Jessica brought him over to the ranch to meet Sarah and me. Doc ate half a Devil's Food cake and had Sarah going around in circles the rest of the day.

"He's exactly right for Jessica," Sarah cried when he was scarcely out of ear-shot. "Jock, that's the kind of boy I've always dreamed we might have, and now maybe he and our Jessica . . ." You know how women are about things like that! She started dreaming of the day when Jessica and Leestrom would fill that great house with a lot of youngsters, and she was happy again.

Doc dashed all Mrs. Aldman's plans and added to Sarah's by spending every minute away from the hospital out at the ranch. He loved riding so we kept the saddle horses around

so that he and Jessica often rode in the evenings. Sometimes they packed a picnic lunch and caught trout in the creek on the upper ranch.

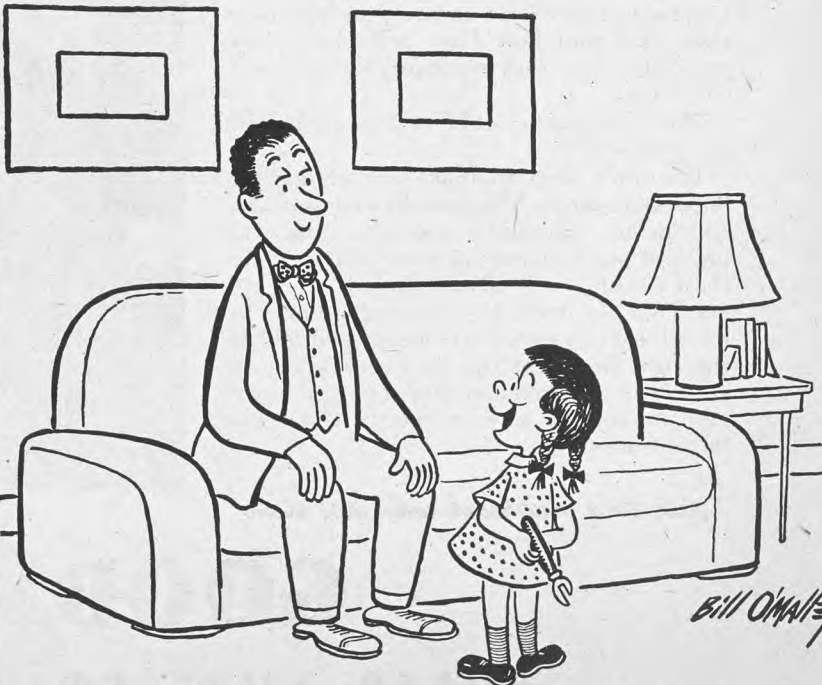
But even Doc, handsome as he was, didn't take Jessica's mind off the house. She and Jim would go over and over every detail at night and often Mark would sit in on these sessions. Not so much because he wanted to work on new ideas for improving the mansion, but because he wanted to be near the woman he loved.

MARK STEVENS must have known that he didn't have a chance winning Jessica in the usual way. He was almost old enough to be her father, and then he wasn't exactly the kind of man the girls go for. He was a big man with a "fortyish" waist and hairline. Stevens had done well in the building business. No doubt he could have married for his money if not for his personal charms, but Mark was a man with champagne taste. He wanted Jessica and he was going to have her if it cost him everything he had.

I suppose if Jim had been any good at looking into the character of folks he might have seen through Mark Stevens and the whole thing could have been stopped right at the beginning. But Jim was so confoundedly wrapped up in that house then, that he didn't even have time to grieve about Kate. It seemed he was a man possessed with but one idea: to build that house. Sarah told him she thought Stevens was trying to come between Doc and Jessica but Jim just laughed and said: "He's old enough to be her father."

But if Jim missed checking Mark over closely, Mark didn't miss a trick. I've always expected that architect knew about every cent Jim owned in the world, and he used that knowledge to his own advantage.

Right away Mark bought up material enough to keep him going for months ahead. Jim had a pile of money in the bank with which to build a couple of fine houses, but this wasn't anything like building two houses. This sort of mansion called for piles of material that just melts money away so fast one doesn't know where it has gone. First thing I knew Jim came to me and told me he was



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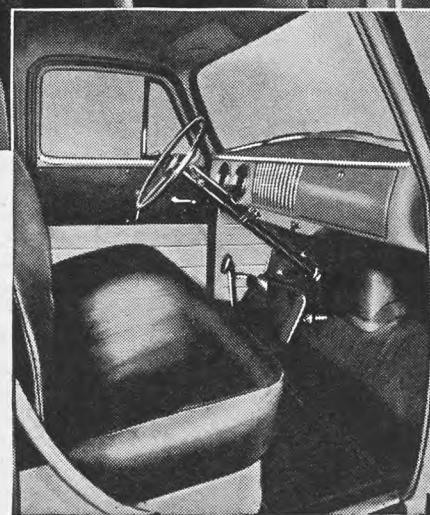


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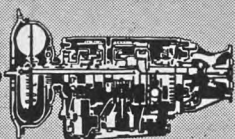


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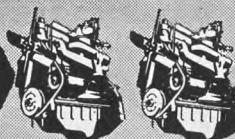
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planning to sell the Butterworth line of Angus to the Bar L Ranch.

I was shocked. "But that's the heart of the whole herd, Jim!" I protested. "We can't expect to put on a show next year without . . ."

But the house had come to mean far more to Jim than did the ribbons he'd been collecting for so many years. We sold the whole bunch and I felt like sitting down and crying. It had taken Jim years to build up those cattle. Now money was being poured into that great hulk of a building and we were only getting started on the expensive part of it.

Mark wanted more money—always more money. "Can't keep these men waiting for their pay. Can't think of an excuse for keeping them waiting when you're building a house like this."

Jim would swear angrily. "No one is asking those bums to wait for their pay! I told you we couldn't sell those steers until the price comes back a little, and you go right ahead ordering all that stuff we won't need for months! I can't see why the hell you did that when I told you . . ."

"I got a good buy on it," Mark would say. "No tellin' what that would cost you by spring."

"If prices slide on building supplies like they have on cattle, I should wait until spring to buy everything!" Jim thundered. And that night he and Jessica went over the figures carefully.

"I had planned to put the upper ranch into this house and I think now is the time to sell," Jim said eyeing Jessica closely.

He had not intended to sell the upper ranch and both of us knew it, but Jessica only said, "What will Jeffers offer?"

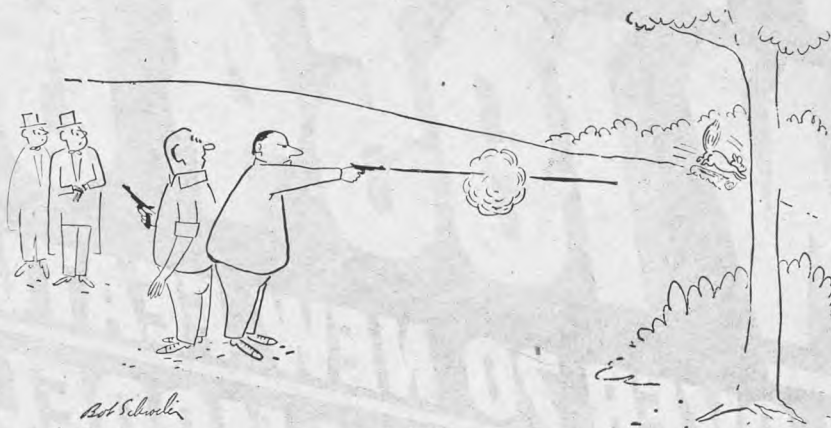
Jim told her.

"Sell it," she said. "I have a feeling land prices are going to pieces."

It turned out that Jessica was right though I didn't think so at the time.

married!" Mark smiled trying to conceal his dismay. "Sure glad you let me in on it as the house is almost too far along to make any changes in plans you'll want to be making."

Doc frowned a bit in a puzzled sort of way. "I don't know what you mean, Stevens. I don't see why our plans should change any of yours."



Without the money Jim realized in that cash deal he never could have finished the house. Already the depression was upon us and mercifully no one guessed what it was to bring to the country.

WHEN winter came, the house was sealed in so that work went ahead most of the time. It was while we were working on the front part of it that Jessica brought Doc over to see how things were progressing, and to tell her father they had become engaged. Jim was beaming down at the ring when Stevens came along.

"So you two finally decided to get

This was the sort of situation Mark had been waiting for. He knew Jessica so well! He played his trump card.

"Well, I understood the house was being built for the future generation of Barclays. Surely you don't expect Jessica to leave here?"

Doc had his pride just as Jessica had enough for the two of them and that pride clashed head-on right there in the reception room of the mansion.

"I'll give my wife the best home I can afford," Doc flared, "but I'm afraid it won't be anything like this."

Left alone, I am sure the two of them could have worked out their

differences but Jessica got that look in her eyes like I've seen in a cow's eyes when you try to take her calf away. Down inside I was licked. The cattle I'd come to love, the ranch and now Doc! I didn't blame Sarah for sitting down and bawling.

"I hated that house even before they ever started it," she cried. "Nothing good can come of a monument built to pride."

The way Jessica brushed Doc aside after that, just about shook my faith in humanity. "She hasn't got a heart at all," Sarah moaned. "She must have nothing but a piece of brick or concrete keeping her going."

The Barclay in Jessica came to the fore now and took the reins from Jim's hands for a time.

"Exactly how much do we need now to see the house finished?" she wanted to know.

"Furnished?" Jim asked, hitching up his suspenders uneasily.

"Naturally!" she snapped. "Do you think we can sit around on the floor? Just tell me how much you need and I'm going to see what can be done about it."

I cleared my throat uneasily and ventured a suggestion. "Why don't we furnish just the downstairs for this year? Maybe by next year . . ."

The look the two of them gave me silenced me for the rest of the evening. I went back to my paper. From the next room I heard the same old figure-wrangling I'd been hearing for so long. I thought I'd go mad.

"If Stevens would only do this finishing and wait a while. Damn him anyway! I can't see why Mark has

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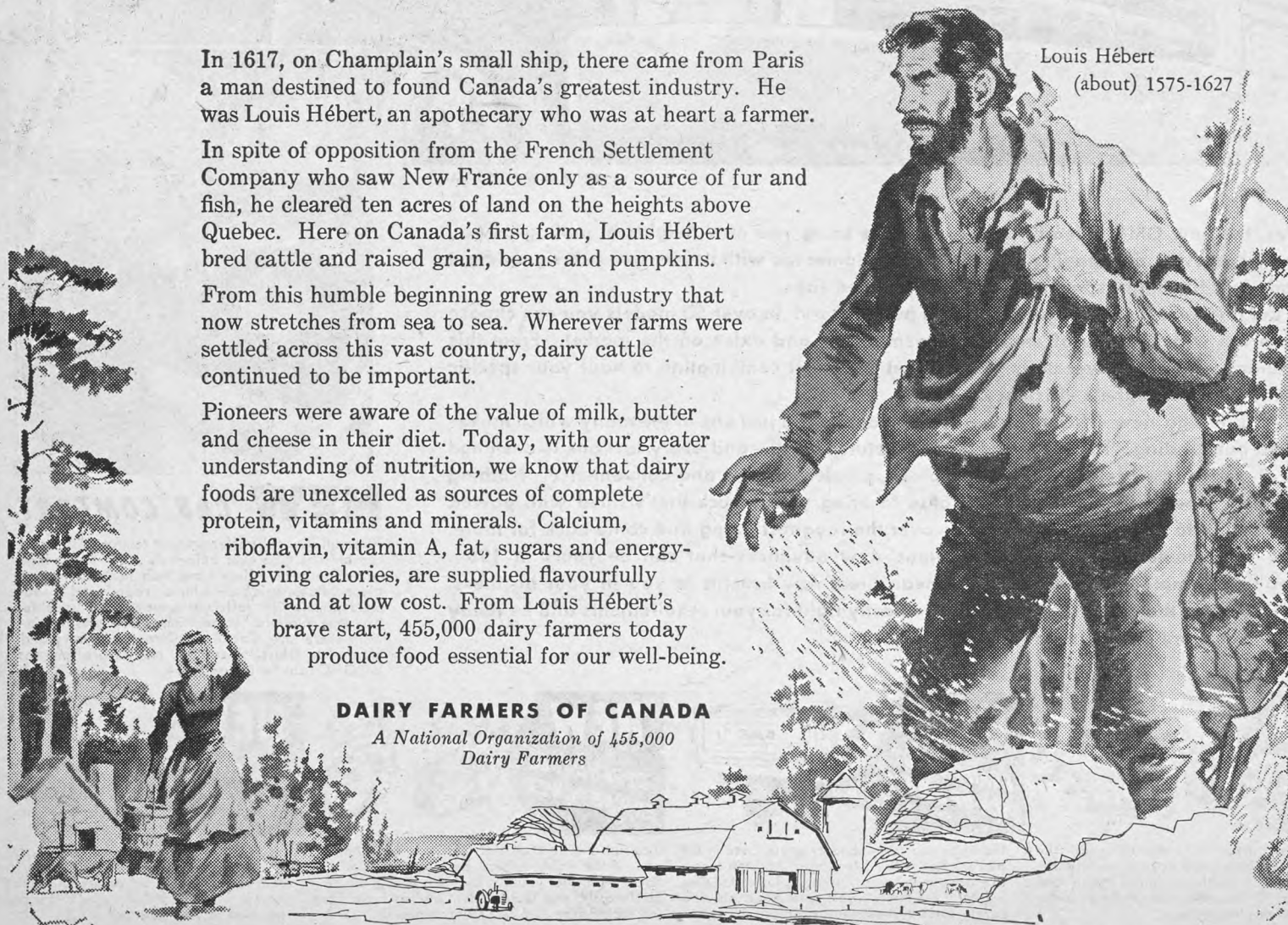
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acted the way he has about money when he's got plenty put away.

"I wonder if he has," Jessica said in a voice I didn't like.

"Sure he has," Jim thundered. "He could finish this job and afford to wait a while for the money. We'd have enough to furnish it in the way we've planned if he'd just hold off for a year or so. Maybe you could talk to him, Jessica."

"Maybe I could," she said dreamily. "Maybe I could."

WHEN Mark Stevens put his cards on the table and told Jessica he'd gladly finish the mansion and furnish it too if she'd marry him, she just up and married him quicker than scat.

Jim Barclay was mad as blazes about that marriage but he wasn't in a position to say what he'd like to have said. Just the same it was the one and only time I ever heard him say he was sorry he'd ever started the house.

"Here I try to build my daughter a home that will make her happy, and she throws away her happiness to build the house," he moaned.

Even though cattle prices fell to almost nothing and men with university degrees were standing in soup lines, the mansion on the hill went forward. In October Jessica and her father went down east to buy the fancy furnishings they wanted for the house. Mark, who seemed to be the only happy one among us, promised he'd have every detail finished for a big Christmas opening.

And I'll give Mark Stevens credit for this: he made a bargain with Jessica about holding up his end of things. He kept that bargain. He didn't have to remove the scaffolding in that kind of weather, but he knew Jessica and Jim wouldn't want the opening without everything in ship-shape, so he went up there in spite of the men warning him not to. Mark wasn't as active as he had been in years gone by though he would never admit it. I suppose he couldn't regain his balance once he slipped. He was dead long before Doc got there with the ambulance.

After the funeral and before Christmas we moved in. We didn't have the big opening the way Jim had planned. "Just wouldn't look right to folks," he said, but we knew he'd like to have had it just the same.

And so we four unhappy people started rattling around in that mansion like buck-shot in a baby's rattle. Jessica was unhappy. While she never was in love with Mark, she felt badly because she blamed herself for the accident. Jessica just sat and stared out of the great windows that overlooked the city and refused to see anyone.

Sarah was miserable. She couldn't seem to find anything in the great kitchen and she hated the new complications of feeding us in the big dining room. Sarah still kept hoping that Doc would come back into Jessica's life.

I reckon I was more miserable than Sarah. I felt like a star-boarder with the cattle business on the rocks. Jim was more miserable than all the rest of us put together! Jim hadn't anything to keep his mind off his trouble. He picked up his grieving right where he laid it down and went around with

his shoulders in that slump of defeat again. Nothing was the way he had planned—no one came to admire or be awed by the mansion. Jessica was a widow with no future ahead, and the cattle—the ones that mattered—were all gone.

Well, for a while we tried to live in the way people who live in mansions are supposed to live. Then Jim stopped wearing his diamond stick-pin to dinner and just went around in his work clothes all day long. Jessica stopped ordering fresh flowers for the mantel and told Sarah she thought we'd all feel better if we ate our meals in the breakfast room. Jessica didn't

eat hardly anything, and grew more pale and listless.

"Why don't you see Doc Leestrom about giving you a tonic?" Sarah said one day.

Jessica's lips settled in a firm line that we had come to see so often those days, and she went to her room without a word.

ONE day Jim Barclay came home from an afternoon spent in Lamberton. I could see he had something on his mind. During the evening meal he came out with it:

"I got to talkin' to some fellows today," he began gently. "They agree

with me that this house needs just one thing to really set it off—to sort of make it a finished job, you know. I was talking to Findlays about putting in a swimming pool along the east side—a glassed-in pool."

Jessica's eyes grew dark and enormous in her white face. "Swimming pool!" she yells. "Swimming pool! People walking the streets with nothing to eat and you want to build a . . . a . . . You must be raving mad, Father!"

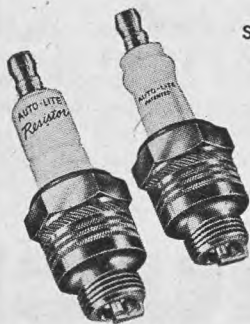
But Jim went right on talking about the pool as though she had not spoken.

"I feel the pool would sort of finish the place off."

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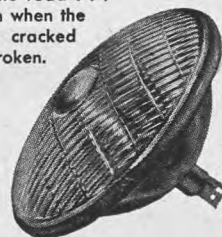
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"Yes, I reckon it would!" Sarah snapped. "I just reckon it would." And Sarah followed the weeping Jessica as she went upstairs to her room.

Why didn't we know then that Jim wasn't really wanting to put in a pool to add to the luxury of his home! Why didn't we see he was really saying: "I'm terribly ill. I need help—something to pull me out of this state of depression I'm in, or else . . ."

But Jim didn't say that and while I thought he must be crazy, I didn't do much to help him. Instead I heard him out as he went on talking about the pool. I'll always blame myself that I didn't take him to a doctor or

to see her. In fact, she seemed almost glad to see someone again. He was good for the girl as he would stay to tea and talk about people Jessica had known. One day he told her about Betty Ann Aldman who had married a farmer and lived south of Lamberton.

"Betty Ann had her first baby a short time ago," the doctor said. "Doctor Leestrom and I were pretty worried for a time but he's a great doctor this Leestrom! Not many could have saved that girl's life but he did. Little Bonnie was his first caesarian baby and he's pretty proud of that youngster.

Jessica was always interested in anything that concerned Doc though she pretended not to be. She was always watching the papers and she always knew exactly what he was doing.

Jessica found out where Betty Ann lived and the very next day she and Sarah drove over to see Betty. Sarah was tickled over this change in Jessica. The two of them talked a lot about Betty, her husband and new baby. Jessica drove over often and one day Betty came to tea.

"We'll not use the silver service—just Mother's little china one," Jessica whispered to Sarah, thoughtful of Betty's feelings. I knew then Jessica was finding herself—she was growing up.

Betty was there the night little Jimmy was born. She had come over to call that afternoon and when Jessica told her the baby was expected, she insisted on staying. We've always been glad she did for when Doctor Manners came down to tell us he had run into complications it was Betty who rushed downtown for Doc Leestrom. Jessica didn't know for years afterward that it was Doc Leestrom that brought Jimmy into the world.

Jessica came out of her depression after the baby was born. Betty did a lot to help us through those days and then there was the ranch. Jessica loved the ranch and the cattle. She began to take an interest in the cattle I was trying to breed back to showing quality.

"Let's try to make a come-back, Jock," she said soberly one day. "I'd like Jimmy to be a rancher like Dad. If we could get a really good herd sire . . ."

And so we went to cattle sales and sat on rail fences together discussing the bulls that paraded before us. The animal we chose didn't win any ribbons—we couldn't afford ribbons, but under his unpolished coat we thought we detected that certain something and sure enough we were right! His calves were beauties. They had class all right—deep, shortlegged little devils with the heads of winners. Jessica was so pleased about the bull we got a few good cows too. Jeffers, the man who bought the upper ranch, found business hadn't prospered and we put it back under the Barclay banner. Things were coming slowly back to normal for the ranch.

Jessica was a lonely woman. Doc Leestrom had left Lamberton after Jimmy's birth and he was studying somewhere in the southern States. When he came back to the city we were sure he and Jessica would get together again, but she hadn't changed



"Are you sure you dropped a bag of candy on the walk, Mr. Brown?"

do something but I guess it's hard to know about things like that until it's too late.

Jim's death came as a terrible shock to all of us but most of all to Jessica. When we told her about the accident Jim had had out at the railroad crossing at the upper ranch, she shut herself off from the world for awhile and refused to say what she thought had happened. It could be that Jim was so preoccupied that he didn't see the train until it was too late. I'd like to give Jim the benefit of the doubt, but most of the people who knew him said it was no accident.

Jim left Jessica quite an insurance policy. Maybe it was his way of saying: "You gave your happiness for the house, 'I'll give this.'" When we got to looking into things we found that she needed the money badly enough.

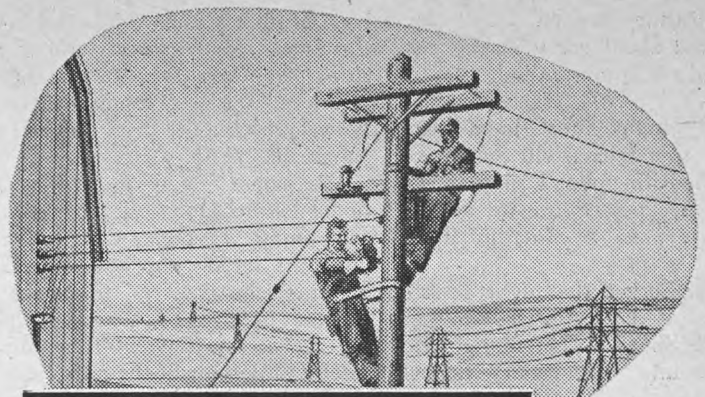
IN spite of the hard times and all, Jessica had Findlay Brothers put in the swimming pool the way Jim had wanted it. Sarah and me helped out a little with the pool as we thought Jim would like that better than any other kind of memorial.

It was no longer a secret that Jessica was expecting Mark's baby in the summer. We worried a lot over that girl, who wandered about the place like a sleepwalker. Sarah tried to get her to see a doctor but she asked us not to tell Doc Leestrom about the baby.

I wasn't going to let anything happen to her and that baby, so I went straight to Doc and told him how she was acting.

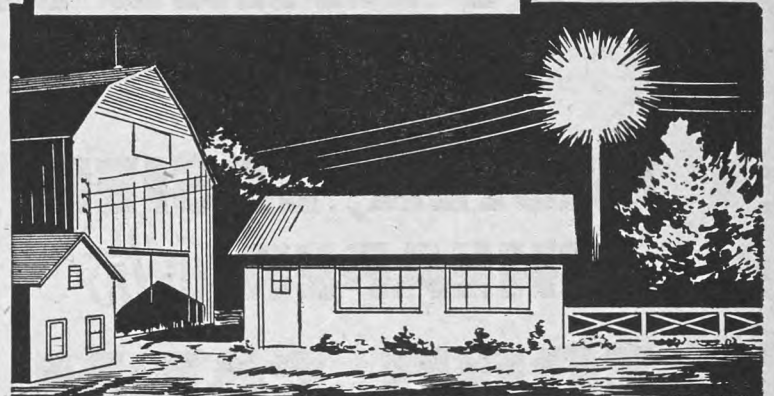
"I don't see why she treats me the way she does," he said wearily. "She didn't want to see me when her Dad died and she won't want to see me now. I'll tell Doctor Manners about her and he'll come to see her. He's a good man even though he is getting on in years."

Jessica didn't object much when I told her Doctor Manners was coming



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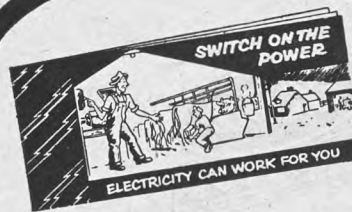
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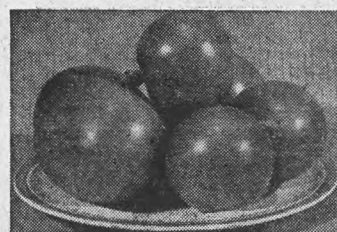
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in her attitude toward him. Doc always asked about her when he saw me, but did not come to the house.

YOUNG Jimmy must have been nearly four years old when he came down with polio. I suppose we should have expected it with all the country in a panic over it, but it hit us hard.

I'll never forget the night Jessica came running down the hall in her nightgown. She was barefooted and she burst into our room without knocking.

"I'm going to lose Jimmy too!" she sobbed. "He's got polio."

Jessica knew Doc Leestrom had

been studying polio while he was in the States. She reached for our bedside phone and I heard her saying: "Darling," just as though the years between had never been. "I need you! Jimmy has polio."

We spent some mighty anxious hours before Doc could convince us that Jimmy was out of danger. On the night he finally got Jessica to leave his side, she went all to pieces and cried so much we had to keep her in bed for a few days. I think all the grief and despair of the past came out that night.

But the polio did not pass as suddenly as her bitterness. Betty Anne's Bonnie took it. Her legs were crippled

badly. She needed long hospitalization and the hospitals were crammed with patients.

"We've got to do something," Jessica cried when she heard about Bonnie. "Can't we build a new wing on that old hospital?"

Doc sighed and looked out the window where the rain beat down upon the concrete drive. "There isn't money to feed people let alone build hospitals. We'll just have to see this outbreak through and hope another doesn't come until we are ready for it."

Doc came up to the house often when the polio peak passed. He looked older and very tired. He didn't even seem to take the interest in

Sarah's chocolate cake the way he used to.

"Come on now, son," he would call to Jimmy. "I want to see you in the pool and make sure that leg of yours is coming along okay." He would help Jimmy into his swimming trunks and Jessica would watch the two of them go through their routine.

"Could we do anything for Bonnie in the pool?" she asked him, watching Jimmy kicking water.

"It might help in time," he said. "Betty's husband is having quite a time out there though, and I doubt that they can afford a bathtub let alone a pool."

And so Bonnie came to stay there with Jessica and Jimmy. Together the two youngsters were given a work-out for their weakened muscles. I suppose it was then that Jessica made up her mind.

When Doc asked her to marry him for the second time, she told him there was one condition on which she could say yes.

"I know already," he laughed. "I've got to live here at Taj Mahal! Okay, Darling, I'll do it! For you and Jimmy I'll even put up with this crazy house of yours."

"Yours!" she cried. "That's the condition! I'm giving you the house and you must call it The Barclay Memorial Hospital."

"This house a hospital!" he cried. "You can't mean it, Jessica."

"For children like Jimmy and little Bonnie! Oh! I mean it darling! I've never meant anything so much in my life. Seriously, darling, this house has brought me little but sorrow. Don't you think we should start making it pay off with a little happiness?"

Later she tried to explain it to Sarah and me so we wouldn't go heaping praise on her. "I hate house-keeping," she laughed. "Doc is going to build me a little house that I can sweep out in no time flat."

When he knew it was really what she wanted—when he thought it over carefully and decided it would make us all happier, then he called in the builders and the job of converting it into a hospital began. Sarah and me kept Jimmy at the old ranch house that summer while Doc and Jessica went away for a long honeymoon.

The people in Lamberton were mighty grateful for the children's hospital. They raised what they could for new furnishings. Jessica sold the furniture and turned that over to the fund. I suppose there isn't a city anywhere that has taken polio as seriously as Lamberton has. They've fought the disease on many fronts and they bring the victims of the battle here to be cured in Jim Barclay's house and pool.

Sometimes when I go over to the house and see all those scars those kid's wheel-chairs and crutches are leaving on the fine woodwork and wall panelling, I get to wondering what Jim Barclay would say if he could see his fine house now.

But when I am down in the city at night and see this house sitting up there among the stars, blazing with lights in the darkness, then I know Jim Barclay built himself one of the finest kind of monuments a man can build.

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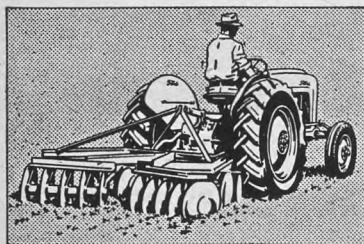
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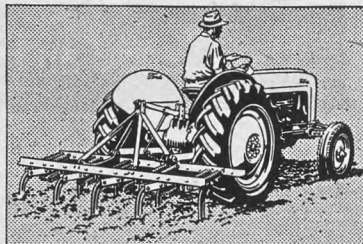
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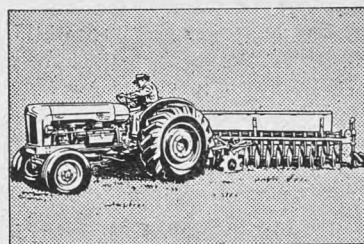
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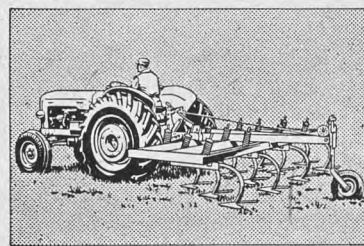
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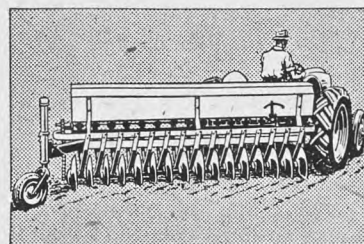
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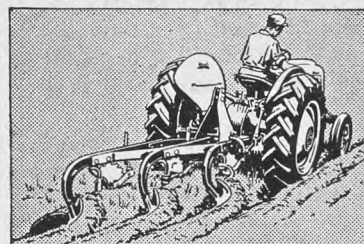
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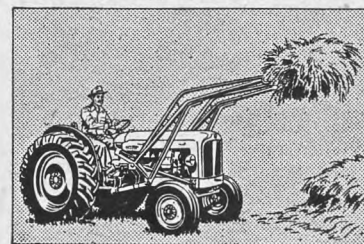
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Land and Water Trails

RARE indeed must be the city dwellers who do not, now and then, harbor a secret yearning to slough off their civilized surroundings and revert to a more primitive existence where that elusive attainment "woodcraft" would be their shield and buckler.

Equally true is it that a great many people will never get closer to realizing this ideal than the odd Sunday picnic or a hurried week or two spent at beach cottage, or summer resort.

For all these frustrated woodsmen, a book such as Ellsworth Jaeger's "Land and Water Trails" (Macmillan Co. of Canada: Toronto—\$3.25) is one to be pounced upon with happy cries, and widely read. There is a deceiving simplicity about the diagrammatic outline drawings, which may well lead the amateur coureur-de-bois into the rash mistake of believing that, in committing to memory the rules to be followed, as laid down blandly by Mr. Jaeger, he has mastered the operation itself. Of such a nature is, for instance, the plate on how to prepare, raise and portage a canoe singlehanded—alas for the tyro! Even more so is the drawing on page 44, where Mr. Jaeger says in effect: "After you have lassoed your bronco, a few turns around the snubbing post will bring him up short." So

it would, if Pecos Bill were on the other end of the rope.

This is not at all in criticism of the author, who doubtless has learned from his long years of experience that in following the woods trails, the doing of a thing—not once, but many times—is the only way one becomes a woodsman. These words of caution and good advice the reviewer throws in gratis, knowing full well that they will be heeded only by that small minority of readers, who are already expert woodsmen and therefore do not need them.

One cannot help but admire the fund of valuable information which

The only nations which ever come to be called historic are those which recognize the importance and worth of their own institutions.—Tolstoi in "Anna Karenina."

Mr. Jaeger has gathered together and presented in this volume—in fact, one is almost tempted to make the criticism that it covers too wide a field—some of the knotty problems of wildlife study are here almost too over-simplified and apt to be misleading. However, this is a surface criticism only: Mr. Jaeger is, first and last, a wildlife and wilderness enthusiast. Moreover, the real merit of

the book is that it is calculated to reach and educate a public which needs just such a readily assimilated presentation.

The numerous drawings amplify and enhance the text, which, like the miraculous pitcher, has something for all. Do you want to know how to build an emergency raft, boat, canoe? Here is the method. Are you lacking in knowledge of river travel, boatbuilding, portaging? Step right up. Can you lasso, saddle or hobble a cayuse? Load a packhorse?

Perhaps you yearn for help in fighting off black flies, no-see-ums and deer-flies by day, or mosquitoes at night? First aid? Medicinal plants?

Yet, not all the book is "how-to-do-it." A large part is given over to the life histories, tracking, and identification of animals. This is also well written, though there are a few doubtful items. It is not at all certain that wolves pass up a prime deer to attack a diseased, or ailing one; and surely there is not an Alaskan brown bear living that stands 15 feet high!

In his closing pages, Mr. Jaeger has some remarks of paramount significance, which all should read and ponder. There is space but for one here: "sanctuaries for your town should be considered by every town, village and hamlet . . . abandoned farms . . . woodlots . . . pasture acreage . . . thousands of such small sanctuaries would add materially to the increase of wildlife at almost no cost, and would serve as natural islands of wildlife production and protection."—Clarence Tillenius, v

Annual Meeting

The Royal Bank of Canada

Canadian Export Trade, Living Standard, Endangered by "High Cost Economy;" Costs must be competitive with Foreign Producers, Says President

"Time ripe for dollar countries to reduce trade barriers and red tape as aid to Britain in making pound convertible."

The tendency to become a high-cost economy in which natural and artificial barriers prevent Canada from achieving the degree of flexibility and mobility required for orderly adjustment was the main theme of the address of James Muir, President, at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada. Increased flexibility is needed, he maintained, if Canada is to make those price adjustments necessary to maintain stability and prosperity at home, and insure a competitive position in world markets. Canada, he declared, should also further in every possible way the movement towards a world of liberalized trade and convertible currencies.

"A thriving export trade," said Mr. Muir, "is a means not only of paying for imports, but of securing, through quantity production, lower costs for Canadian goods whether these are exported or consumed at home. Canada can hope to maintain her standard of living only if she keeps her costs completely competitive with those of producers abroad."

High Cost Economy

"Costs and prices in the Canadian economy tend to be insulated in two ways: first, there are business taxes, sales taxes, excise taxes, and customs duties

which, because they are largely at the manufacturer's level, are embedded in the cost base. Second, there are certain 'invisible insulators,' whose existence is none the less evident, which make some Canadian prices even higher relative to foreign prices than the disparity warranted by taxes, duty, and costs of transport. For example, a certain British book that retails in the United Kingdom for 28s. (or at the current rate of exchange \$3.92) sells for \$5.00 in New York and \$7.50 in Toronto. A certain piece of British manufactured equipment retailing at £41 in the United Kingdom (the equivalent of about \$112 Canadian) brings \$219 in the United States and \$275 in Montreal. An American-made article of household equipment sells for \$77.50 in New England; but the price of the same article in Montreal is \$149.00.

Dollar Area's Role

"We seem nearer to convertibility today than we have been since the imposition of wartime exchange control throughout most of the world; but the prerequisites to convertibility have not changed."

"I think we can say that Britain and her partners in the sterling area, as well as most of her NATO partners in western

Good Press Abroad Encourages Complacency

"The means to our stability and prosperity," said Mr. Muir, "involve an increasingly mature attitude on our own part towards our future role in the society of nations. The amiable charge commonly levelled by critics at home and abroad that, as a nation, Canadians tend to be unduly conventional and complacent is not without foundation. These characteristics may actually be further encouraged by the good press we continue to get abroad. Yet nothing could be more dangerous than the bland assumption that as a people we are impressing the world with the superiority of our character and accomplishments."

"Canada is so dependent for prosperity on a healthy flow of goods, services, and investment funds across her borders that the maintenance of favourable opinion abroad is an especially important consideration."

"But, if we are not to disappoint our friends abroad and even more important if we are not to fail in achieving the economic development promised by our great natural resources, we must adopt those long-run measures that remove or reduce certain special barriers to our economic growth. The most important of these barriers is the smallness of our population with a consequent narrowness of our national market."

Europe, have not only accepted convertibility as desirable in principle, but have in fact subjected themselves to the discipline in their domestic monetary and fiscal policy which is one of the prerequisites to convertibility.

"I believe the time has come for the dollar area to show evidence of good faith by reducing trade barriers both in the form of tariff duties and in the form of customs formalities and red tape."

Ultimate Rewards Great

Mr. Muir concluded that while the economic policy required to solve Canada's problems will involve the sacrifice of expediency to sound principle in a number of matters where the choice must be politically very difficult, nevertheless the ultimate rewards are great; no less in fact than the growth of Canada to the economic stature she needs to take her place among the great nations of the world.

Assets Over \$2.8 Billions

T. H. Atkinson, General Manager, in reviewing the bank's 1953 report, stated that total assets of The Royal Bank of Canada have now reached the imposing

total of \$2,895,856,189. This, he said, was a new high mark in Canadian banking history, and is the highest ever reported by any Canadian bank.

Deposits likewise had reached record totals, said Mr. Atkinson. They now stand at \$2,734,644,076, an increase of \$207,133,639 over the previous year. "It is encouraging to note," said Mr. Atkinson, "that Canadians generally continue to save a reasonable proportion of their incomes. The increase in deposits of the bank has been accompanied by the expansion in the number of accounts on our books."

Praise for Staff

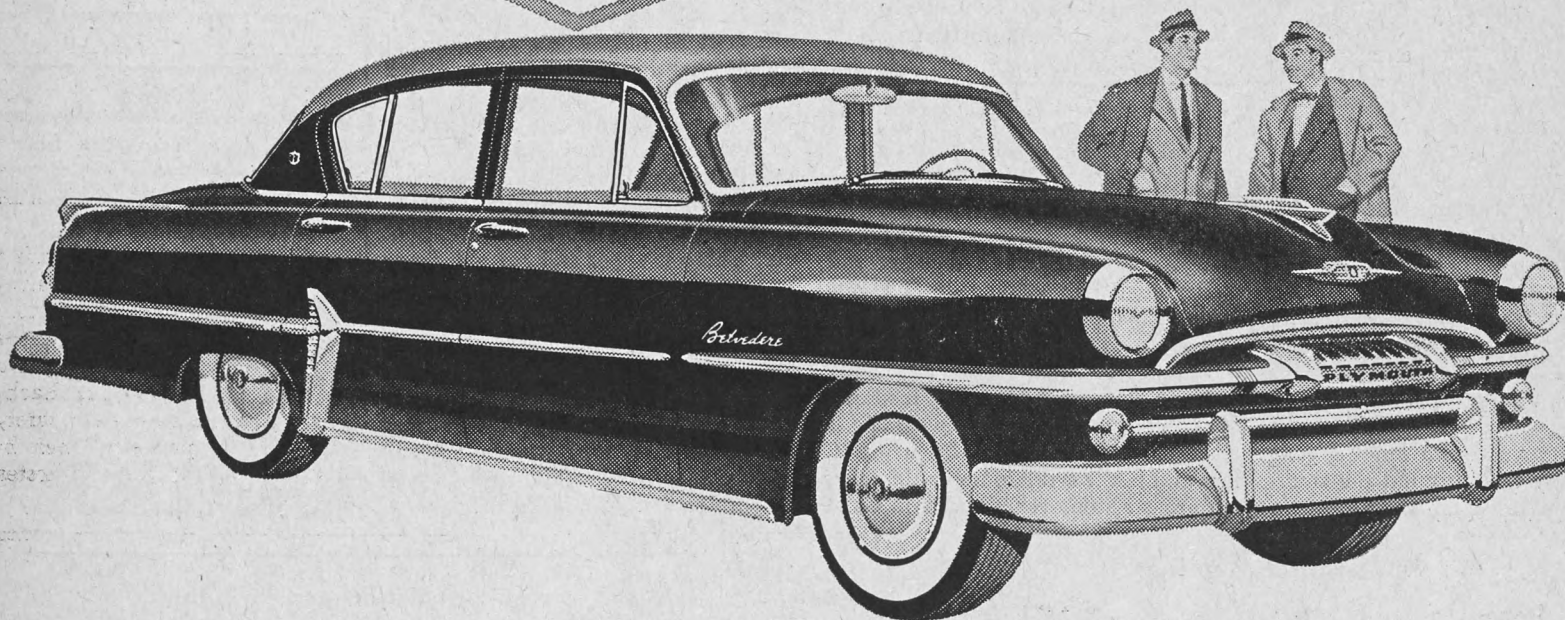
"The base of our success is the superior service given by our front line staff in courtesy, friendliness, helpfulness and genuine interest in our customers' welfare. The work of executive officers would be of little avail without it. Wherever we go, we hear from customers—some of them old-established, some new, and some casual—about how graciously they have been treated by our branch officers. That reputation is an asset beyond calculation, and in behalf of the executive I thank every member of the staff for his and her part in building it."

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ENGINE MOUNTINGS

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FLOATING OIL INTAKE

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The Countrywoman

WE shall not soon forget two outstanding events of 1953, which attracted world-wide attention and interest, each in which a woman was the central and significant figure. Millions of people viewed the ceremony, in moving pictures or on television; heard it broadcast on radio or studied the many written accounts and photographs of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. We were moved and awed by the solemnity of the occasion, the unfaltering dedication of a young woman to a great task. Tradition, training, discipline as well as cultivation of mind and heart had helped to prepare her for that task.

In a quieter, less spectacular way, Madam Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of India's noted Prime Minister Nehru, was elected to the leadership of United Nations Assembly. She had played a decisive role in the struggle for Indian independence and later served her country as Congress Minister, leader of the Indian delegation to United Nations and as Indian Ambassador to Russia and the United States. She had prepared herself well by participation in public affairs; is well disciplined to stand up against conflicting opinions. She understands the East and is accustomed to moving among the leaders of the West. The hopes and prayers of countless millions of people are that she can and will play an important role in bringing better understanding and peace between the nations of the world.

Such outstanding qualities and preparation are rare. Calls to such high office for a woman in any age, are few. It is well that we should remember them. Greatness in man or woman is sorely needed in these troubled times. It is worthy of our respect and homage.

Potential and Actual

A CONFERENCE based on the theme *Canada's Tomorrow* was held last November in Quebec City. Its purpose was to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of one of our country's leading electrical-goods manufacturing companies. To it were invited the nation's leaders in industry, commerce, education, science, arts and public affairs. No doubt, a summary of the proceedings and printed copies of the main talks given, will be published and made available to many public libraries in due time. It could hardly be expected that much news copy would come out of such a meeting. Placed on the record, marking a given time in our development it will be of interest to both teachers and students in many fields, now and in the future.

Points made in some of the talks did get on to the "wires." Excerpts from a talk given by Dr. A. N. MacKenzie, president of the University of British Columbia, on objectives for the education of young Canadians arrested our attention. Dr. MacKenzie in the course of his address advanced the claim "that much greater attention should be given to women's contribution," saying:

"Although the independent role of women has been technically established, our culture is far from accommodating itself to the change, and far from developing to the full the talents and contribution of women."

It is good for the nation's leaders to have a distinguished educationist point to a neglected "potential" and the need for accommodating our ways and thinking to the "changes" such development will bring.

The Canadian Press renders a useful and interesting service in putting to the test the popular interest in women who have figured in Canadian events by asking women's editors of daily newspapers to choose The Woman of the Year—on a basis of news interest in sports, literature, art, stage, screen, radio, music and public affairs.

The voting resulted in a tie for first place between Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Mayor of Ottawa, and Marlene Stewart of Fonthill, Ontario, winner of the British women's amateur golf tournament—the first Canadian woman to win such honor. It was third

News and interest spotlights for the year past served to remind us of world events and of progress made by women in Canada

by AMY J. ROE

successive placing of Miss Whitton as "top" in news value, which has increased greatly since she became candidate for office. She had been given more space in Ottawa newspapers than any other six mayors.

In literature and art section, Dr. Hilda Neatby of Saskatchewan University, led the list on the basis of her recent, much discussed and reviewed book *So Little For The Mind*—an indictment of some of the popularly accepted methods of modern education. In the music section, Lois Marshall, Toronto, for her soprano solo work topped the list and Gisele MacKenzie, formerly of Winnipeg, singer and violinist, took first place for mention in stage, screen and radio.

On the radio at the close of the year CBC commentator Maude Ferguson neatly summed up pro-



Mountain Snow

*Here in this world of falling snow
The mountains have gone and the river's sound
Is a thing remembered but not quite heard;
The trees draw in as the forests go,
Each stump is an ashen, alien mound,
Each bush the thought of a white-winged bird.*

—GILEAN DOUGLAS.

Dedication Ode

*They say that in the unchanging place
Where all we loved is always dear,
We meet our mornings face to face
And find at last our twentieth year.*

*They say (and I am glad they say)
It is so; and it may be so;
It may be just the other way;
I cannot tell. But this I know:*

*From quiet homes and first beginning,
Out to the undiscovered ends,
There's nothing worth the wear of winning
But laughter and the love of friends.*

—HILAIRE BELLOC.



gress made in 1953. "We may," she said, "regard it as a year in which there was consolidation of the growing partnership of men and women, outside the home." There was the election of four women members to the Canadian House of Commons; the appointment of three women to the Senate; the introduction of Private Bill No. 100 by Ellen Fairclough, all evidences of appreciation of the importance of their contribution to public affairs.

New Style Hostess Party

THE idea of a house party, planned and conducted somewhat on the "chain" principle, where one of the invited guests volunteers or is chosen to hold another similar party in her home, is not exactly a new idea. Most of us, at some time or other have participated in or had experience with such parties. They are designed to: raise funds for some community pet project; to provide opportunity

for some speaker to promote a cause; to afford a demonstration for a newly advertised food product or simply to exhibit and enlist buyers for certain types of kitchenware, not regularly sold through stores.

A Home Safety Party is quite a new idea, with an unusual twist. The results may have far-reaching significance. It is said to have originated in St. Louis, Mo. Word has come that it is now regarded as a useful and effective education tool, well suited for use by rural groups and others.

Saskatchewan has borrowed it from our neighbors to the south. "Why not be the first Safety Hostess in your town?" is the question asked in the Health Newsletter, published by Saskatchewan Department of Public Health, Regina, December 15, 1953. This is how a Home Safety Party works:

"A volunteer is found who will invite neighbors and friends, or members of a small club to her home. The program consists of a talk on home safety by a qualified person who is prepared to give a demonstration on safety and to inspect the premises for hazards.

"The safety inspection is a feature of the party. The speaker asks the hostess if there are any home hazards on which she would like suggestions. He usually gets a reply that there are. The inspection is made easily and naturally, a service performed rather than a demand to see everything. Each guest is given a printed slip, which describes a safety plan and all are asked to have parties at their houses. Out of the volunteers a growing list of hostesses is compiled."

New Hampshire reports that as the parties continue it becomes harder to find the usual hazards in a home. Guests who volunteer to be hostesses often go home and start eliminating hazards about which they have learned. Also the safety program can be expanded to include inspection of outbuildings and yard.

The same Health Newsletter reports that requests have come from all over Canada for copies of Saskatchewan's health department's booklet *What Can I Do About Farm Accidents?* Copies have been provided for mailing to the schools in the province.

Help with the Job

FARM safety is a family affair. It involves everyday habits of living, work and play. There is a responsibility—and a challenge to every member of the family to recognize hazards and to work out ways to correct the conditions or practices that cause accidents. Most of the remedies are simple, inexpensive and obvious. There is a safe way to do every farm or household job and an unsafe way. The choice is yours. This is the gist of a message from the Alberta Safety Council newsletter "Rural Safety Sentinel," published in Edmonton, December, 1953.

There is no safety engineer on the job, as in industry to eliminate hazards and forestall acts of carelessness and thoughtlessness; no ambulance with trained first-aid attendants to rush the victim to hospital; no fire brigade or sources of water under pressure to fight a fire.

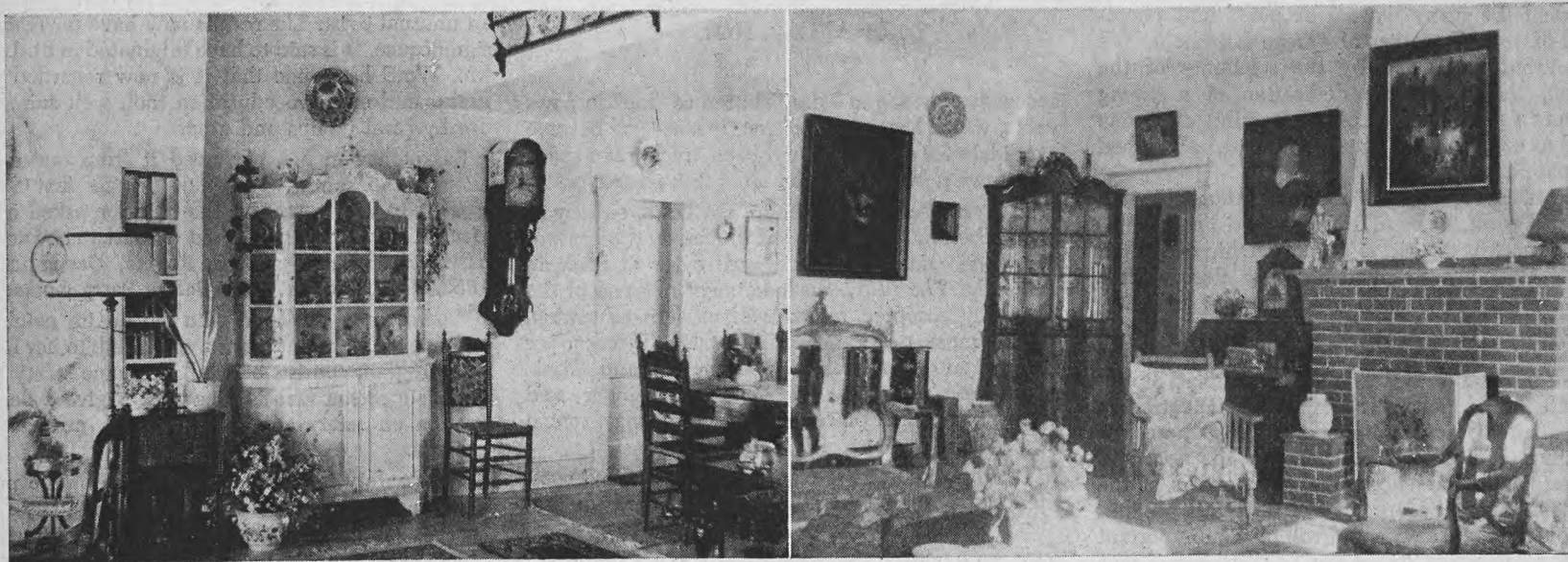
In an effort to make the public aware of accident hazards and their frequent tragic toll, the Saskatchewan Division of Health Education offers free materials, films and help with program planning and speakers.

At every meeting on safety, attended by staff members of the Division, a report is compiled, prior to the meeting, on accidents in the local area. These reports are made by local residents, preferably senior school students. They serve to bring facts home to all such communities and sound a challenge for action to prevent accidental death and possible injury of its citizens. The responsibility to organize for education rests definitely with the people of the community.

A House of Treasures

The happy blending of cultures, skills, training and habits of industry of the Old World and the New, is reflected in home and florist-farm enterprise of the Wittewaall family, recently settled in New Brunswick

by VERA L. DAYE



Dutch furnishings lend grace and charm to the living room. Note dining alcove left, and fireplace right.

SHORTLY after the close of World War II, a large moving van rolled to a stop before an unpretentious bungalow in the town of Sussex, New Brunswick. From its gaping doors came treasures of the past, some \$50,000 worth of antique furniture, Ming porcelain, rare glass and china, old paintings and heirloom silver.

As they watched their cherished possessions transferred to their new home in Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew Wittewaall must have marvelled at the strange and intricate workings of fate and politics, which yielded back to them their family treasures and at the same time withheld their family fortune.

When the Wittewaals decided to emigrate from Holland, they toured Ontario and the maritime provinces, looking for a suitable place to settle. The attractive dairy town of Sussex in the fertile Kenebecasis valley appealed to them from their first view of it. In 1938 they purchased 24 acres of land with a barn and small bungalow, just a stone's throw from the railway station and the main street.

By the time they had remodelled the house to their liking and sent for their furniture, World War II had erupted. Their belongings had been put into storage in Holland. Strangely enough, all through the German occupation and bombing, their goods remained untouched and unharmed. So the Dutch emigrants considered themselves more than usually fortunate that day—ten years later, when their household goods finally came to a pause at the door of their Canadian home and made their modest house into something resembling a museum.

Lucie Wittewaall, who was born the Baroness vander Feltz, her husband Bartholomew, their sons—Gustav and Bartholomew Jr., fit into their new sur-



Left to right: New house, barn and bungalow on Holland farm.

rounding and life as though they had been born to it. They are quiet, friendly, unassuming people, popular in the business and social life of the community. All members of the family have worked hard in establishing a nursery and florist business. Unaided they have built five greenhouses, where today they grow bulbs and flowers for local sale and to fill special orders which come from as far-distant places as Halifax and Saint John. They had had some greenhouse experience behind them in Holland but on a much smaller scale than their enterprise in New Brunswick.

"Holland is so small!" Mrs. Wittewaall says in her delightful accent. "There's no room to expand there. Besides, we Dutch are an adaptable people. We liked New Brunswick from the first. Now we feel that we'd never live anywhere else."

They grow all the usual varieties of flowers and bulbs in their Canadian greenhouse, plus freesias which are not produced anywhere else in the maritime provinces. They produce many house plants, including an at-

tractive small-leaved foliage plant called Cistus; rockrose of the gardens; Saxifraga sarmentosa; tricolor superba, whose leaves run the color gamut from green to cream and rich, wine—both recently imported from Holland.

Flowers spill over from the nursery to the house, at all seasons of the year. Creamy white vases of modern Delftware hold graceful freesia sprays. Tall floor receptacles are filled with plum and apple branches being coaxed into bloom earlier than if left out of doors. The sills of the wide windows hold many varieties of potted plants, including dozens of different varieties of blossoming African violets—each pot resting on a colorful ceramic Dutch tile—typically a "home" touch.

IN the summer Lucie Wittewaall grows flowers in the garden adjoining the house, affording many a pleasant view from the windows. The shrubs and plants are arranged with meticulous care in one spot around a miniature Dutch windmill. The boys, Gustav and Bartholomew, built the small windmill soon after their arrival.

In a way this windmill and the wooden shoes, hung one on either side of the front door of their house, have become symbols or one may say a "trademark" for the sign which reads: "Holland Farm."

Mrs. Wittewaall grows roses in her garden as annuals or biennials, rarely as perennials. Along with her husband, she has discovered that the New Brunswick climate, when away from the dampness of the sea, is too severe for tender hybrids. They have decided that it is not the sub-zero temperatures of winter which kills the roots but the alternate freezing and thawing in late springs and the quick, searing frosts of early fall. The best way, they say, to keep hybrid roses over the winter is to pack the plants carefully in small barrels, layer upon layer of earth and straw—and then to bury the barrels in the ground.

Lucie Wittewaall, as Baroness vander Feltz, was a girlhood friend of Queen Juliana of The Netherlands. Her father was an important figure in the royal court, and whose ancestors were instrumental in winning Holland's great overseas domains. The Sussex townfolk were unaware that they had a woman of distinguished family in their midst, until Juliana, then the Princess Royal, residing in Canada during the war, invited Lucie Wittewaall for several visits to her home in Ottawa.

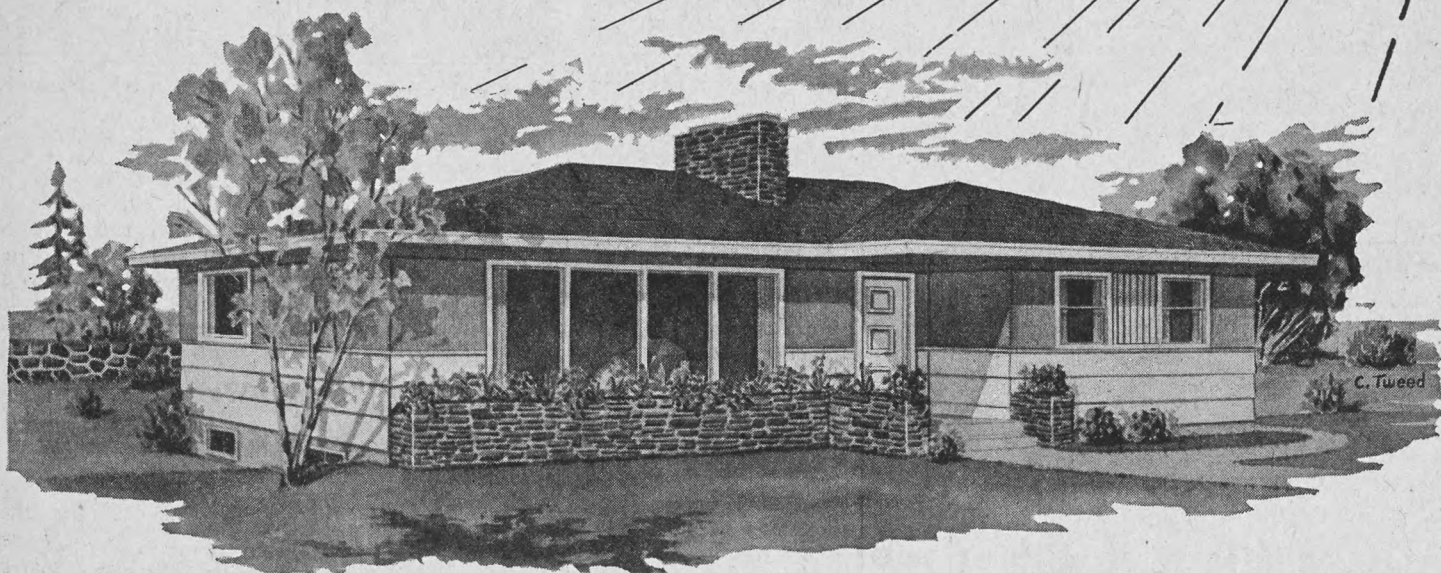
Tall, brown-haired Lucie is an artist, working in the medium of flowers. She is also a housewife and homemaker. Today's tasks in the kitchen and tomorrow's plans for the creation of some beautiful floral piece in the basement workshop keep her fully occupied. Somehow titles seem for her to slide into a misty background of affectionate memories.

She has a cabinet filled with various types of containers and vases—antique (Please turn to page 74)

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1¢ per average baking.*



- 2½ cups sifted pastry flour
or 2 cups sifted
all-purpose flour
- 3 tps. Magic Baking Powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- 11 tbsps. butter or margarine
- 1 cup fine granulated sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 2 tps. grated orange rind
- ½ cup milk
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- ¼ tsp. almond extract
- ¼ cup strained orange juice

ORANGE-BANANA CAKE

Grease two 7-inch square or 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar; add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition; mix in orange rind. Measure milk and add vanilla and almond extract. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with two additions of milk and one addition of orange juice and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 25 to 30 minutes. Fill cold cake with orange cake filling; when filling is set, cover cake with the following Orange Butter Icing. Decorate with banana slices and orange segments.

ORANGE BUTTER ICING: Combine 1½ tps. grated orange rind, 1 tbsp. orange juice and ¼ tsp. lemon juice. Cream 4 tps. butter or margarine; beat in 1 egg yolk and a few grains salt. Work in 2 cups sifted icing sugar alternately with fruit rind and juices, using just enough liquid to make an icing of spreading consistency; beat in ¼ tsp. vanilla.

Special Occasion Cakes

For St. Valentine's Day, birthdays and other special occasions bake one of these light and fluffy cakes

FOR eye appeal and really good eating it is hard to beat a freshly baked light and fluffy cake. If the family likes a very light cake but one with more sustenance than an angel food make a chiffon cake. It is sure to be a success if the instructions are followed carefully.

The modern quick method which now often replaces the conventional method of cake making is used for the valentine cake. It makes a light, fine-textured cake that remains moist for several days. For best results be sure to use the soft, creamy type of shortening intended for baking and to have all the ingredients at room temperature.

Valentine Cake

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| ½ c. shortening | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2½ c. sifted cake flour | 1½ c. sugar |
| 4 tsp. baking powder, | 1 c. milk |
| | 4 egg whites |
| | 1 tsp. vanilla |

Have all ingredients at room temperature. Line two layer cake pans with two layers wax paper. Grease well. Place shortening in bowl. Sift and add flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Add ¾ c. milk and vanilla. Beat 2 minutes or 300 strokes. Add unbeaten egg whites and milk. Beat another 300 strokes. Pour ¾ of batter into two layer pans. To remaining batter add 3 to 4 drops red food coloring and ¼ tsp. peppermint. Mix and pour over batter in pans in form of a large "S." When baked, the cake will have a marbled effect. Bake at 375° F. for 25 minutes. Cool. Frost with seven-minute frosting and decorate with a coconut border—coconut may be tinted pink if you like—and small silver candies.

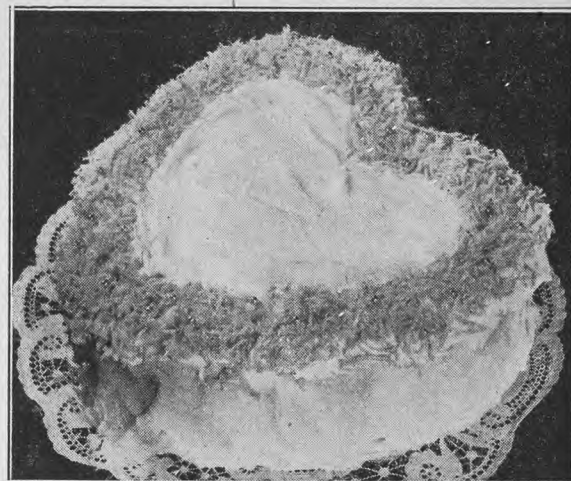
Lemon Chiffon Cake

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ c. salad oil | ¼ c. lemon juice |
| 2½ c. sifted cake flour | ½ c. water |
| 1½ c. sugar | 2 tsp. grated lemon rind |
| 1 tsp. salt | 1 c. egg whites (8 to 9) |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | ½ tsp. cream of tartar |
| 5 egg yolks | |

Heat oven to slow 325° F. Use ungreased 10-inch tube pan or 9 by 13 by 2-inch cake pan. Sift into mixing bowl the flour, 1 c. sugar, salt and baking powder. Make a hollow in dry ingredients and add salad oil. Add in order egg yolks, lemon juice, water and lemon rind. Beat with spoon until smooth. Put egg whites in big mixing bowl; add cream of tartar. Beat with egg beater until whites form soft peaks. Add ½ c. sugar gradually, beating after each addition. Beat until meringue is just stiff enough not to slide when bowl is inverted. Pour egg yolk mixture over meringue. Gently fold into meringue until well blended. Pour into ungreased tin. Bake at 325° F. for 1 hour. Invert and cool. Remove from pan and frost with creamy lemon butter frosting.

Pineapple Cream Cake

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ½ c. butter | 2½ c. sifted cake flour |
| 1½ c. sugar | 2½ tsp. baking powder |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | ¼ c. water |
| 1 c. crushed pineapple with juice | 3 egg whites |
| ½ tsp. salt | |



Make a heart-shaped cake for the family's valentine.

Cream butter. Add sugar gradually while continuing to cream. Add vanilla and pineapple. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt; add alternately with water. Beat egg whites stiff; fold in. Bake in 2 greased and floured 8-inch cake pans in moderate 350° F. oven 35 to 40 minutes. Cool. Fill and top with golden whipped cream. Garnish with bits of drained crushed pineapple. Serve.

Golden Whipped Cream

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 3 egg yolks | 3 T. fine sugar |
| 1 c. heavy whipping cream | ½ tsp. vanilla |

Whip cream until thick and fluffy. Add egg yolks one at a time, beating just enough to blend after each addition. Fold in sugar and vanilla.

Tea-time Cup Cakes

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 eggs | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 1 c. fine sugar | ½ tsp. lemon flavoring |
| 1 c. sifted flour | 1 T. butter |
| ¼ tsp. salt | ½ c. hot milk |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | |

Preheat oven to 350° F. Grease 12 muffin tins. Beat eggs until light and thick. Slowly add sugar and continue beating for 5 minutes with egg beater. Add flavorings. Measure sifted flour and baking powder. Sift three times. Fold into egg and sugar mixture all at once. Melt butter in hot milk and add quickly. Pour into prepared pans. Bake 30 minutes. Frost when cold with bittersweet frosting.

Bittersweet Frosting

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| ½ c. sugar | ¼ c. cold strong coffee |
| ½ c. cocoa | ¼ tsp. vanilla |
| ½ tsp. salt | |
| ¼ c. nuts | |

Combine sugar, cocoa and salt in saucepan; blend in coffee. Cook over low heat until smooth and glossy, stirring often (about 15 minutes). Cool. Beat in nuts and vanilla. Chill until firm. Spread on cakes with spatula dipped in hot water.

Cherry Cake

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 c. butter | ½ tsp. mace |
| 1 c. sugar | ½ tsp. almond extract |
| 5 eggs | ½ lb. candied cherries |
| 2¾ c. sifted flour | 1 c. shredded coconut |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | |
| ¼ tsp. salt | |

Preheat oven to 300° F. Dredge cut candied cherries and coconut with 1 c. of the sifted flour. Sift remaining flour twice with salt, baking powder and mace. Cream butter and almond extract; gradually add sugar, creaming until light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Fold in flour mixture. Add cherries and coconut. Bake in 9 by 5-inch loaf pan which has been lined with three thicknesses of heavy paper, greasing top layer. Bake for 1½ hours.

Potatoes Every Day

For good health, good eating and economy, potatoes rate among the best

POTATOES are so often taken for granted that it may surprise the homemaker to learn they supply many of the important food essentials. They are high in food energy. Because they are eaten in relatively large quantities they are a good source of two of the B vitamins, thiamin and riboflavin, and of vitamin C. They also contain considerable quantities of calcium, iron and phosphorus.

Anyone trying to reduce a bulging waistline need not shy away from potatoes entirely. A medium-sized potato has no more calories than a slice of buttered bread or a large apple and only one-third the fattening value of a piece of iced cake or a slice of pie. But what is added to the potato may be fattening. Beware of generous amounts of butter, gravy and cream.

Budget-wise homemakers depend on potatoes day in and day out for family meals. They can be prepared in a variety of ways—creamed, in casseroles, potato pie or pudding as well as the usual baked, mashed and fried.

Some years potatoes tend to break up badly while cooking. The reason is the high starch content at the outside of the potato and may be due to the variety grown, the type of soil or weather conditions during the growing season. Start cooking the potatoes in cold water to reduce this breaking up as much as possible.

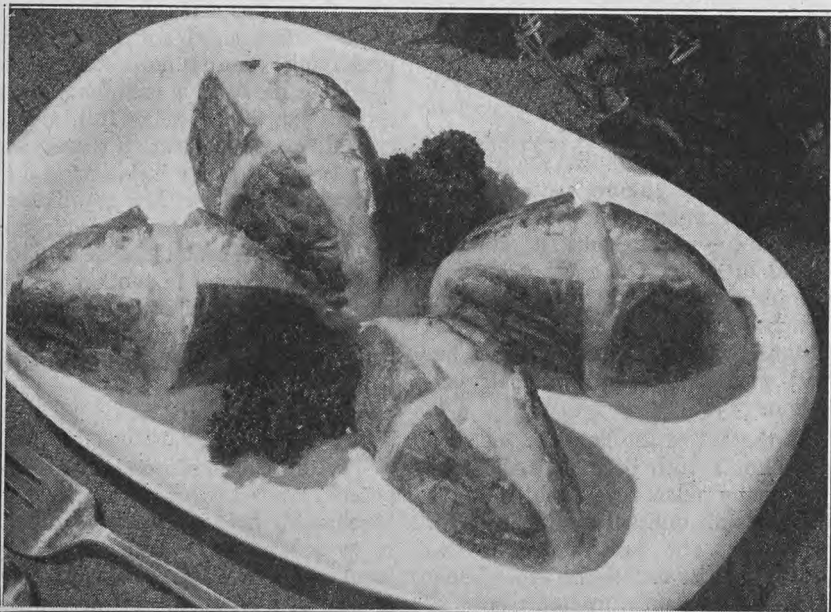
Baked Potatoes with Cheese

Bake potatoes until just done. Slash lengthwise and crosswise and press the openings apart. Cut crosswise slices of processed cheese and cut each slice in half. Place a half slice in crosswise slash and two half slices on lengthwise slash. Return to oven until cheese melts. Serve at once.

Potato Pudding

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 4 slices bacon | 4 eggs |
| 4 c. grated raw potato | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. thyme or other herb |
| 1 tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. mace |

Grease 9-inch pan with bacon dripping. Chop raw bacon and spread over bottom of pan. Mix salt, potato; fold in eggs which have been beaten until light and foamy. Add seasonings. Pour over bacon, smoothing top as much as you can. Bake 1 hour at 375° F. Spread top with 1 T. butter after 30 minutes. Serve hot.



For the evening meal baked potatoes with cheese makes a welcome change.

Potato Ham Scallop

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 6 medium potatoes | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. diced onion |
| 2 c. diced cooked ham | 1 T. butter |
| | Milk |
| | Flour |

Alternate layers of potatoes, ham and onion in greased casserole, sprinkling each layer of potatoes with flour. Season with pepper, dot with butter. Add milk until it shows through top layer of potatoes. Bake at 350° F. for 1 hour.

Dutch Vegetable Whip

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 medium potatoes | 1 tsp. salt |
| 1 small onion | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. pepper |
| 2 medium carrots | 4 T. oil, butter or fat |
| 1 apple | 4 T. cream |
| 1 c. boiling water | |

Pare and cut vegetables and apple. Add boiling water, oil, butter or fat and seasonings. Cover and simmer until vegetables are tender. Remove cover and stir until water is all evaporated. Mash vegetables. Add cream. Whip until light and fluffy. Serve in mounds topped with sprigs of parsley.

Potato Patties

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 c. mashed potatoes | 1 beaten egg |
| 2 T. minced onion | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. grated cheese |

Season potatoes. Add remaining ingredients and mix. Form into cakes. Dip in flour. Fry in small amount of fat until brown on both sides. Serves 4 to 6.

Fish Balls

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 c. fish ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can) | 1 T. fat |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. mashed potatoes | Salt and pepper |
| 1 egg, beaten | 2 T. chopped onion |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. diced celery |

Mix ingredients well, beating until fluffy. Form into cakes or balls and roll in fine bread crumbs. Fry in small amount of fat until well browned. Serves 4 to 5.

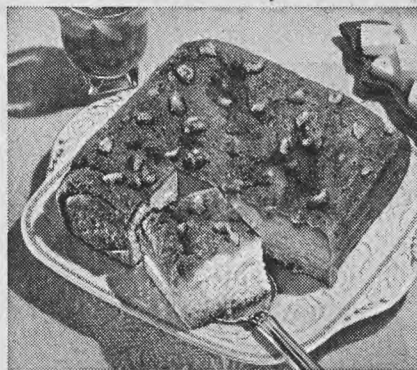
Potato and Egg Casserole

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 to 5 cooked potatoes | Salt and pepper |
| 4 hard-cooked eggs | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. thin white sauce |
| 2 T. chopped pimento | $\frac{1}{3}$ c. grated cheese |
| 2 T. grated onion | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. fine bread crumbs |
| | 2 T. butter |

Dice potatoes, slice eggs. Arrange layers of potato, egg, pimento and onion in greased baking dish. Season with salt and pepper. Add cheese to hot white sauce and stir. Pour over potato mixture. Brown crumbs in butter and sprinkle over other ingredients. Bake 25 minutes at 350° F. Serves 4.

One Basic Dough makes 4 yummy dessert treats!

1. Cinnamon Square



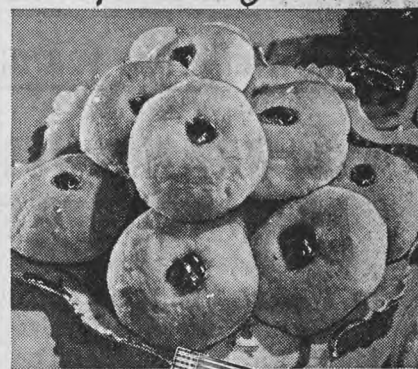
2. Apricot Figure 8



3. Fruit Coil



4. Sugared Jelly Buns



Amazingly Versatile Dough with new Fast Dry Yeast!

You make a single quick-rising dough with the new Fleischmann's Fast Dry Yeast . . . your oven produces four thrilling dessert treats! When you bake at home, see how this sure, quick-acting yeast helps multiply variety on your table. Needs no refrigeration—get a month's supply!



NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION

1. CINNAMON SQUARE

Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon; sprinkle on board. Place one portion of dough on sugar mixture and roll into a 12-inch square; fold dough from back to front, then from left to right; repeat this rolling and folding twice, using a little flour on the board, if necessary; seal edges. Place in greased 8-inch square pan; press out to edges. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Cream 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon; mix in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup broken walnuts and 1 tbsp. milk. Spread over risen dough. Bake at 350°, 30 to 35 mins.

2. APRICOT FIGURE EIGHT

Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, 1 tbsp. flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. mace and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely-chopped nuts. Roll out one portion of dough into a rectangle about 22 by 6 inches. Spread with 2 tbsps. soft butter or margarine; sprinkle with nut mixture. Fold dough lengthwise into 3 layers. Twist dough from end to end; form into figure 8 on greased pan. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, about 30 mins. Fill crevices of hot figure 8 with thick apricot jam; spread other surfaces with white icing; sprinkle with nuts.

3. FRUIT COIL

Knead into one portion of dough, 2 tbsps. grated orange rind, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped nuts and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup well-drained cut-up red and green maraschino cherries. Roll out dough, using the hands, into a rope about 30 inches long. Beginning in the centre of a greased deep 8-inch round pan, swirl rope loosely around and around to edge of pan. Brush with 2 tbsps. melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, 35 to 40 mins.

4. SUGARED JELLY BUNS

Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball; roll in melted butter or margarine, then in granulated sugar. Place, well apart, on greased pan; flatten slightly. Cover and let rise until doubled. Form an indentation in the top of each bun by twisting the handle of a knife in the top; fill with jelly. Cover and let rise 15 mins. longer. Bake at 350°, 15 to 18 mins.

Basic COFFEE CAKE Dough

Scald

2 cups milk

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk and

4 well-beaten eggs

1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together twice

7 cups once-sifted bread flour

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar

1 tablespoon salt

Stir about 6 cupfuls into the yeast mixture; beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in remaining dry ingredients and $2\frac{1}{3}$ cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

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Blue Bonnet Sue

1954 CARS

CONTEST!



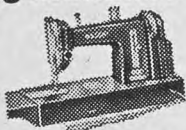
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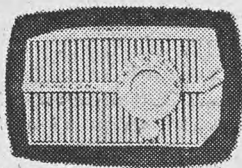
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ENTERING IS EASY! In 25 words or less complete the sentence "I'm glad I switched to Blue Bonnet Margarine because..." Mail with end-flaps from two Blue Bonnet Margarine packages (each with Good Housekeeping Seal) and your name and address to Blue Bonnet Sue, P.O. Box 2170, Toronto, Ontario. That's all there is to it!

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For winners' list write P.O. Box 2180, Toronto, Ont.

BB-44R



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P.O. Box 2170
Toronto, Ontario

Enclosed please find, completed in 25 words or less, the sentence "I'm glad I switched to Blue Bonnet Margarine because..." Also two end-flaps, each with Good Housekeeping Seal, from packages of Blue Bonnet Margarine, or fac-similes.

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

House of Treasures

Continued from page 70

and modern—suitable for the seasonal flowers. She considers Canadian women a bit too casual in their treatment of bouquets for the house, too inclined to stick flowers any-which-way in a vase. She is a living testimony of her belief that great care should be taken to produce a desired effect—beauty in flower arrangement and placing.

At Holland Farm, greenhouse or garden work stops promptly at an appointed time, every afternoon for tea. The refreshing beverage is served in opaque Chinese cups, without handles and is poured from a graceful pewter tea pot. It is accompanied by flakey Dutch teacakes. This afternoon ritual occurs in the imposing drawing room, a setting which is like a glimpse into another world, another age and manner of living.

When the Wittewaalls bought the place, the bungalow had a verandah, small living room and kitchen. They tore out walls, added new rooms, including a new living room with wide windows, with the old kitchen made into a dining-alcove at one end. They built a fireplace with a three-sided Dutch chimney, wide at the bottom and narrowing at the top, so that the mantel holds ornaments on all three sides. On either side of the fireplace opening are brick seats—each with blue-and-white 17th Century tile set into the top. They could not find anyone in Sussex to do this work so they finished it themselves. In front stands a large brass pot with cover and tongs. In Holland, farmers use these "doof pots" for holding their fuel, peat bricks.

On the living-room walls hang oil paintings by famous old masters of art, among them two priceless miniatures by Lucas van Leyden, who died over 300 years ago. In the spaces between the pictures hang vivid blue Delft plates, platters and saucers, dating back far into the past.

TO Canadian and modern eyes, the furniture in that room is almost unbelievable. There is an oaken, hand-carved bench, black with age, dating back to at least 1500 A.D. The three-panelled back shows the Dutch East India Company's Coat of Arms—the Dutch Lion, which resembles somewhat the English Unicorn, but without the horn. The front and sides of the bench bear carved figures of Moors and jungle apes.

In a cabinet to the right of the fireplace is a precious Ming porcelain "kicker" tea set, so thin that you can see daylight through it. Each piece has a different picture, with the predominating figure of a frog, "kicker" in Dutch—which tells a Chinese legend or fable. On another shelf is a brown tea set in some ancient Japanese ware. One's imagination is intrigued with the possible stories behind such things—and of their collection.

To the left of the fireplace stands a large Louis 16th desk of mahogany, with ebony pillars set in gold. The flat top holds an unusual marble tray for ornaments. The desk is one of two known to exist today—the other being in the Amsterdam Museum. Chairs of the same Louis period are graceful,



Old painting and desk by the fireplace.

sturdy and surprisingly comfortable. They are handmade. The seats lift out as on some modern chairs. On brass-bound chests and massive hand-carved tables you see exquisite china dolls fashioned by Ming craftsmen of the 14th century. There is a silver candlestick with an inverted-cone shaped snuffer. Mrs. Wittewaall pointed out a grooved mark, looking as if it had been made with pinking shears.

"Napoleon," she said, "invaded Holland. He knew that the Netherlands possessed much silver. So he sent his tax collectors around from house to house to scrape a bit of silver from every piece they had. Today, silver articles grooved by the greedy Napoleon's men are more valuable than any other of that period."

The flat silverware came from both sides of the families. On the backs one can decipher four-sterling marks, the marks of the designer, the maker and the store from which the pieces were purchased. There are well-used skewers, with the owner's name engraved upon them. These fastened the roasts, when they were sent out to the butcher's to be cooked. You examine the long-handled egg spoons with a deep, open, scalloped bowl and wonder if the three-pronged forks have as good holding qualities as our modern four-tined ones.

Beside another beautifully designed and gilded mahogany cabinet is a curiously shaped vessel, looking very much like a giant chamber pot. This Delft china piece has a cover with a hare serving as a handle. It was once a pickle jar, used for pickling and preserving venison and other game. In the cabinet is a complete dinner service for 60 persons. Tall, slender crystal vases are stored there, with long twists of paper inside each. Mrs. Wittewaall says that her grandmother used this method to keep moisture out and so prevent cloudiness. There is still more crystal in another cabinet, many a piece is a collector's dream. All the glassware rings like a bell when touched lightly with a silver spoon.

FROM a round, flat silver box, Mrs. Wittewaall produces a map composed of a series of small circles of parchment, held together with tape. It is a Crusader's map, exquisitely hand painted. Each section shows a picture of a landmark on the route to the Holy Land. On the bookshelves

are volumes yellowed with age, but with the parchment-like, rag paper still firm and the print legible. Even if you cannot read Dutch, you can understand the etchings and the dates given. They tell the stories of great floods which occurred two and three hundred years ago, just as appalling and disastrous as those of recent years.

The kitchen is modern but it too has touches to remind one that the family in the house claimed Holland as their homeland. Gleaming copper cooking utensils shine against white walls. Over the modern electric range is a typical Dutch feature—the triangular chimney built out and over the stove, with a rail above to hold more bright china. There is an adjustable opening into the chimney to

carry away unpleasant greasy vapors and odors from cooking.

Near the original bungalow is a newly completed house, the residence of the second son, Bartholomew, his wife—a Sussex girl and their two-year-old son Richard. Bartholomew, a war veteran, had two years at the University of New Brunswick and graduated from Teachers' College, Fredericton. The elder son, Gustav, completed a course in psychology in 1948 and returned to Holland with the idea of remaining there with relatives. Within several months, after leaving, he was back in Sussex, convinced that for him, Canada was home.

In Holland, painting was a hobby with Lucie Wttewaall. She puts her artistic talents to good use in Sussex.

She is busy designing and painting lampshades and fire screens, rubbing them with linseed oil and baking them, until they have the appearance and feel of old parchment. She plans to have her own gift shop at Holland Farm and to sell things she makes along with pewter and silver articles which she expects to import from Holland.

There is serenity and gentleness to life at Holland Farm. Beyond it one senses a firm purpose and abiding faith in the Canadian way of life. Even though the thoughts of the members of the family may at times roam across the ocean to fine old estates and days of luxury, they are busy and preoccupied now with practical matters: flowers and fertilizers;

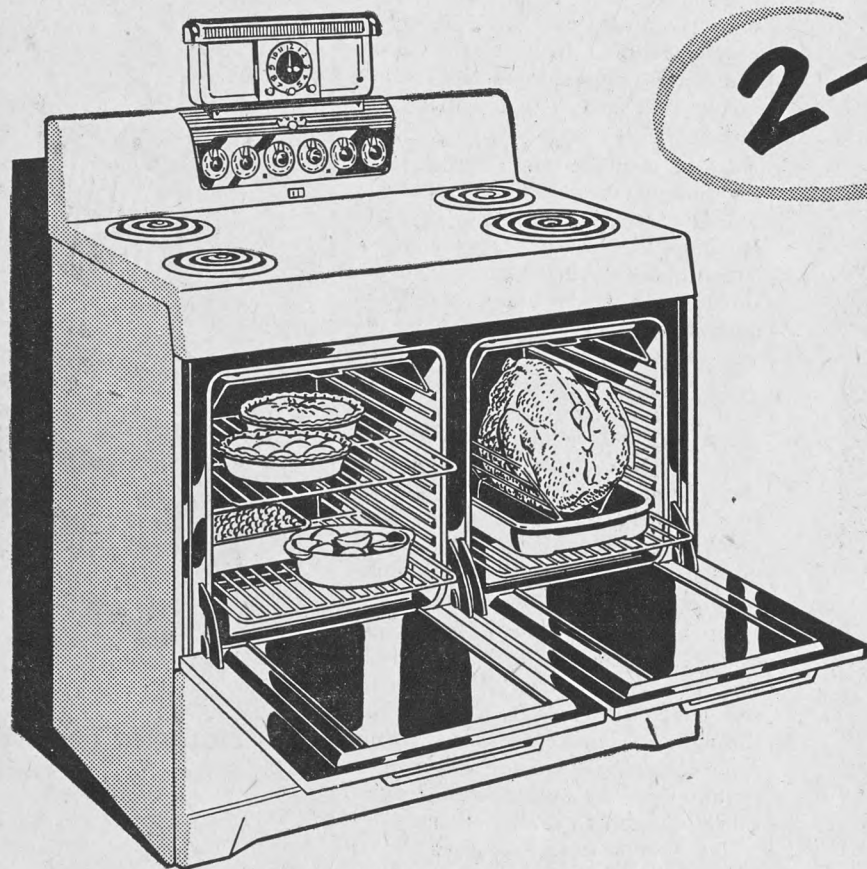
fuel and furnaces and the next project for the local church club. Here old-world culture and background meets and blends with the new. Each reflects something of the other and life is richer because of the blending.



Cooking Help.

A handy way to keep the range clean is to put a sheet of aluminum, foil in the oven under the grate when cooking anything that is likely to boil over. The foil can be taken out and washed off, rather than leaving the material to bake hard in the oven.—C.I.E.

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CG-Feb.

News in Rayons

New processes yield vivid,
non-fade colors and crisp-
textured materials

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

RAYON is the oldest and best known of all the man-made fabrics. It is used alone or in combination with other fibers for almost all types of clothing, household staples, furnishings and accessories. It is used in the manufacture of automobile tires, seat covers, upholstery, tents and awnings.

Wide acceptance of the many and varied rayons does not mean that rayon research has been discontinued. As new synthetic fabrics are produced and come on the market competition for the consumer's dollar becomes greater. Leading manufacturers, not content to produce anything but the best, have experimental and testing staffs working full time on the further development of all rayons. They are tireless in their efforts to produce new and better rayon fabrics.

You are wise to become familiar with the trade names for these improved fabrics. In Canada, Chromspun and Celluchrome are acetate rayons that have a high resistance to fading.

In the manufacture of acetate rayon the solution of cellulose acetate is forced through millions of sieve-like openings to make long acetate fibers. These fibers are dried, then spun into threads and woven into fabric. Previously it took another step to dye the yarn or fabric to the desired shade.

The latest announced discovery is a new method of coloring acetate rayon so that it cannot fade. The colors are true colors, with depth, life and unusual brilliance. They do not run even in sea water. They have greater resistance to sunlight, acids, alkalis, perspiration and gas fading—a problem in city atmospheres.

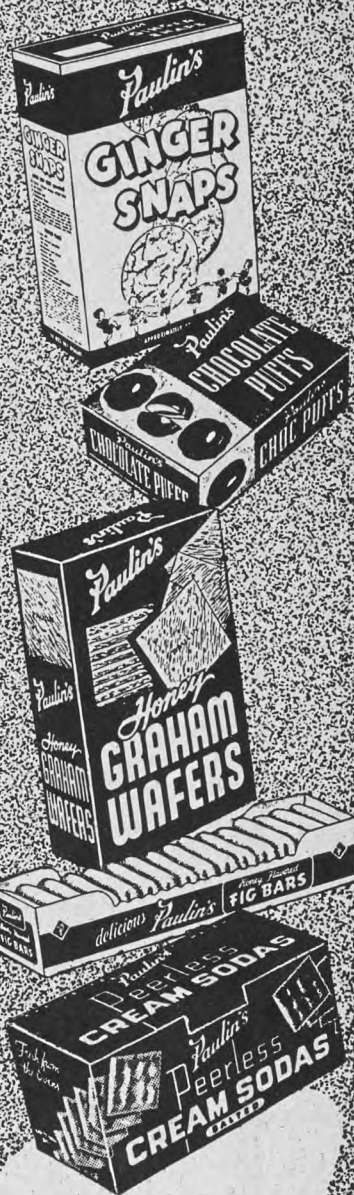
In this new method the coloring is added to the cellulose solution. The dye combines chemically with the solution and the fiber is the same color throughout. The result is "locked-in" color fastness. There are fewer steps required in the manufacture of the fabric and hence lower costs.

The new process also gives a crisp finish that will not crack. It is a light-weight rayon that drapes well. Yet it has enough body that it does not crush easily or go limp.

The housewife will readily see many uses for these newly processed rayons. Curtains for sunny windows are particularly good with this "locked-in" color fastness. They are resistant to fading from gas fumes, moisture and sun. Rayon dress fabrics which have this special color-fast quality are the crisp taffetas, moires, satins and twills. They come in true colors in plain tones or combined in the spinning or weaving to produce attractive slubs, checks, novelty plaids or fabric with an iridescent quality.

Care of these fabrics is the same as for acetate rayons. They are sensitive to hot water and will melt under a very hot iron. Curtains, blouses and other washables must be laundered by hand in warm water with a mild soap and pressed with a not-too-hot iron. Dry clean taffetas, satins, novelty materials and blends of rayon with other fibers in suits and dresses.

ALWAYS the Very Best!



Escalloped Tomatoes

1 No. 2½ size can of tomatoes.

Pepper and salt to taste.

1 teaspoon of butter.

12 Paulin's Peerless Cream Sodas (unsalted).

Turn tomatoes into a buttered casserole and season with pepper and salt. Break Soda Crackers into fairly large pieces, add to mixture and dot with butter. Place in a hot oven 400 degrees F. and cook for approximately 20 minutes.

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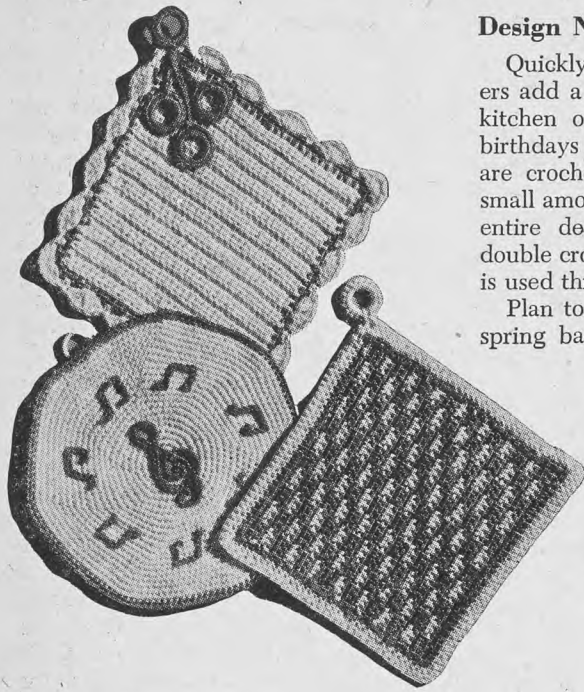
Colorful items, quickly made for the home,
as bazaar novelties or gifts

by ANNA LOREE

Design No. G-115

Quickly made, colorful pot holders add a cheery note to your own kitchen or make novelty gifts for birthdays or the bride-to-be. They are crocheted in short order from small amounts of heavy cotton. The entire design is simple single or double crochet and a double thread is used throughout.

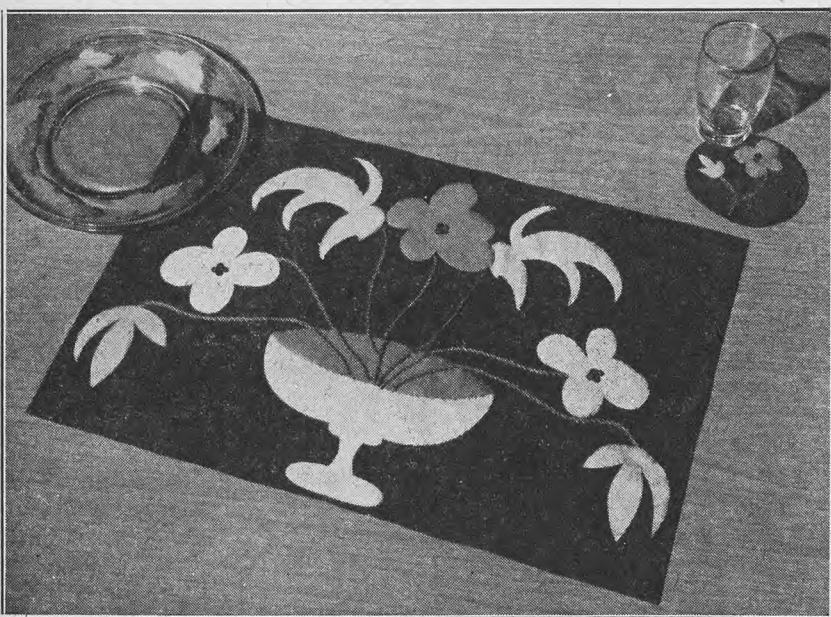
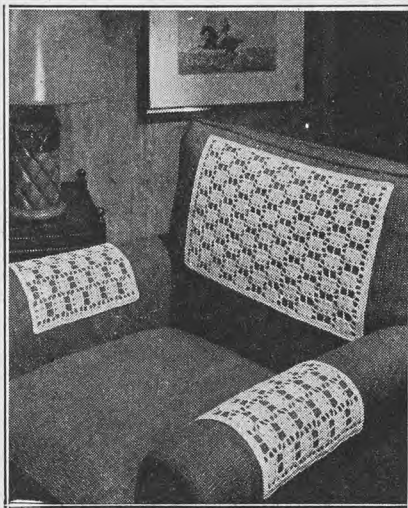
Plan to make a set now for your spring bazaar. Red and white are the suggested colors. The circular holder is lined in red felt and the rings for hanging are small bone or metal rings covered with single crochet. Crochet instructions is design No. G-115. Price 10 cents.



Design No. C-105

A cobblestone chair set gives a sturdy masculine look to a nook or room. The simple design, which is easily learned, is made with clusters of treble crochet joined with single chains.

The set is quickly worked in heavy cotton. The chair back measures 11 by 18 inches, the arm pieces 8½ by 10 inches. Make two chair backs and two arm pieces for a chesterfield or, if you prefer, increase the size of the chair back to the length preferred. Instructions for crocheting is design No. C-105. Price 10 cents.



Design No. E-2309

Felt applique table mats and coasters in bright colors make a cheery setting for the dinner table. Choose purple felt for the base and use pieces of light green, light blue, pink, grey, red and orange for appliques. The centers sparkle with sequins and beads, the stems are embroidered in wool. Each mat is 12 inches by 18 inches and the coasters 3¾ inches in diameter. Seven-eighths of a yard of 36-inch

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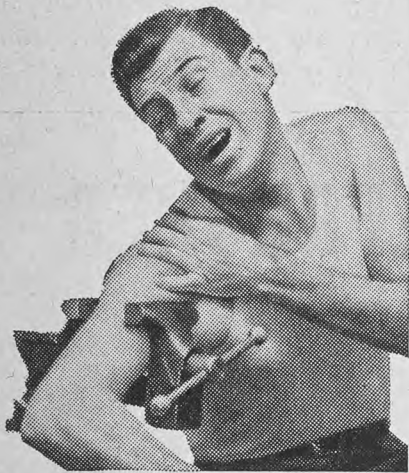
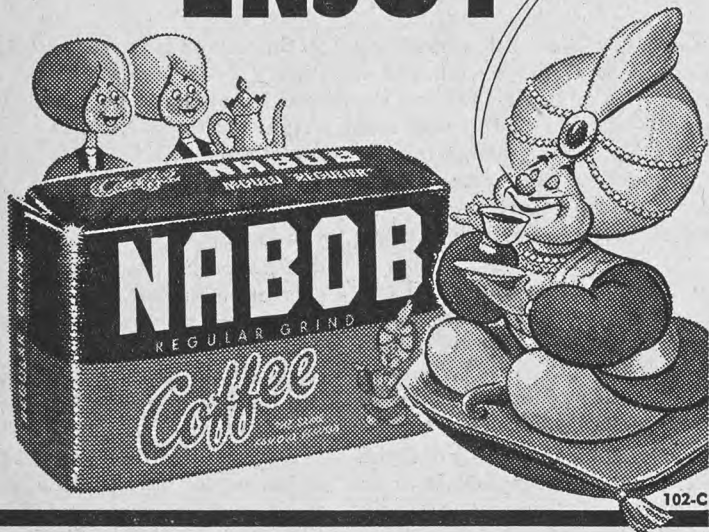
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Old Dogs Do Learn

by J. R. KIDD, Ed. D., Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education

A STRONG nation is made up of informed and intelligent people—educated people, with health education far from the least important part.

While this is so obvious that it is probably a cliché, there is nothing inevitable about achieving it. It doesn't just happen. Nor is all done that needs doing, if our elementary and secondary schools have an excellent curriculum in health education. Robert Hutchins has warned, in another connection: "We cannot wait for the rising generation to rise; the future of civilization depends upon those who are adults today." A large measure of health education must be adult education, because:

- Adults are parents. They can either give immeasurable assistance to, or be road-blocks in the way of, the education of their children.
- Adults are citizens and voters. If they understand and value health plans and services, you can rely on their support; if not, you can expect opposition.
- Besides, there are so many more of them now than there used to be, and on the average they are growing older.

Medical science and health education have already contributed a good deal to adult education. Some false views, distortions and half-truths about what constitutes learning have been exposed and their stifling or pernicious effects minimized. Such conceptions as:

- The hole-in-the-head view that learning consisted of having facts poured in and packed into the head.
- The all-head view that learning is only and entirely a matter of the mind and the intellect, thus giving no place for feelings and emotions.
- The bitter-sweet views—diametrically opposed, but put forward by the same kind of misguided people: on the one hand those who believe that all learning must be an exciting round of fun and games, and, on the other, those who say that anything is worth learning so long as you hate and despise it, that learning is only of value when it is painful and distasteful.
- The you-can't-teach-an-old-dog-new-tricks view, by which it has been proclaimed that, while adults may be fine people to have around, they stopped learning in any effective way when they were adolescents.

Medical science and educational psychologists have, in the past few decades, destroyed or modified these views. Unfortunately many are still alive who operate as if they were true. The fact is, however, that all adults can learn, that they can learn all they need to learn, that they can learn effectively although more slowly than in their youth and that learning goes on right until death. It is equally a fact that while no rational being would for a moment suggest that rational processes are not of tremendous importance, there are emotions and feelings to be considered and

adult education cannot afford to forget the totality of the person.

The touchstone of adult education is participation. How deeply does the person take part in the process, how strongly is he moved to stand up to the pain that is often associated with any growth, to examine the new experience and incorporate what part seems valid and good within his present experience? During World War II an experiment was carried out in teaching nutrition to women. Half of them were taught in large groups with the very best teachers, charts, motion pictures, demonstrations. The other half were taught in groups of six and eight. At the end of three weeks all were tested on what they had learned. Every woman had learned a great many facts and there was no difference in result between the women taught in the large or the small groups. But six months later another test was made. This time the question was how many women had actually changed their practice. Did they serve more vitamins; had they cut down on scarce foods? Now it was discovered that the women who had learned in the small groups had actually done something about what they had learned many more times than the others. In the small groups the women had participated in discussion more directly, increasingly it had become their group, not the government's experiment, and they felt obligated to do something about it. Adults demand excellent techniques of teaching but any program of adult learning must, if it is to be fully successful, bring about whole-hearted participation by all the learners.

DOCTORS, departments of health and health educators have a great many more allies than they sometimes suppose. The adult education forces have grown in remarkable fashion in the past two decades, even though their budgets have never greatly exceeded the annual bill for bubble-gum. Let us look at a few examples.

The most famous one, on many counts, is the origin of the Women's Institutes. Here is the case of one institution that has developed in Canada and spread all round the world, in the face of the usual flow of influence by which Canada has borrowed from Britain, France or the United States. It all started with a small group of women in one community who were concerned about the health and safety of their children. One can imagine that at the earliest stage an unwise doctor might have chilled and deflated the group by telling them to look after their family and homes, that matters of public health were not for ignorant women but only for well-educated specialists. Instead they received enough encouragement in their early campaigns that their Institute was well-established and soon the idea spread and spread. Organized farm women continue to be one of the best channels for health and education.

Or consider for a moment a farm forum in an Ontario county, with 18 men and women studying the high cost of hospitalization. What could

they do about getting better hospital care at rates they could afford? They did what they could, called in their neighbors, studied the problem, sought out information from friendly doctors and health bureaus. Before many months had passed, a county-wide hospital plan had come into being.

Similar stories can be told about

developments in cities, although they may not be as common.

Adults can learn. And the field of adult education provides rich soil for health education.

Reprinted from *Canada's Health and Welfare* Vol. 9, No. 4—published by Department of Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Ideas for a Cook

Time-saving ways that add flavor to everyday meals

A good sandwich filling is one medium banana mashed and added to $\frac{1}{2}$ c peanut butter.

Mash a banana easily before peeling by kneading with your hands. The pulp is mashed and ready for use upon peeling.

Butter leftover sandwiches generously on each side, toast in a heavy frying pan until brown on both sides.

Apple butter can be made from leftover applesauce by adding half the amount of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cinnamon and $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cloves to 2 c. applesauce. Simmer until thick. Store in 'frig until used.

Prunes, apricots and other dried fruit can be "stewed" in the oven without soaking. Cover with hot water in casserole, bake 30 minutes at 350-400°F. Add sugar last ten minutes.

Serve unsweetened hot chocolate. Ask each guest to add one or two peppermint patties. It makes a tasty drink.

Place peppermint patties on top of each cupcake while still hot, for a rich, shiny peppermint fudge frosting.

Add a small mint chocolate bar to the hot chocolate filling of a pie. Stir well, cool and pour into a pie shell. Top with meringue or whipped cream when cool.

Use candy lemon drops with clear, hot tea in place of sugar lumps and lemon for a refreshing flavor.

A substitute for nuts in cookie recipes is the same amount of slightly crushed corn flakes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. almond extract per cup of nuts.

A salad good with roast pork or chops is made with 3 or 4 diced red unpeeled apples, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped onion and French dressing to moisten on lettuce cups topped with thin onion rings.

Make honey cinnamon toast for breakfast by toasting one side then spreading other with butter, honey, and sprinkle with cinnamon. Broil or toast in oven until brown and heated through.

Broil French toast to make a lot at one time and to prevent sogginess. Use 2 eggs and $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt to 1 c. rich milk. Dip in bread slices and arrange on broiler rack. Broil, turn and broil other side. Takes only a few minutes.

Sprinkle grated cheese on the browned side of French toast while the second side browns for a quick toasted cheese snack.

To beans for baking add a whole onion in which has been stuck several

whole cloves. Bake for at least 45 minutes, remove onion before serving.

When making meat loaf put two or three strips bacon in the bottom of the baking pan to prevent sticking, to garnish the loaf and to give a richer flavor.

Put the creamed potatoes for supper in the bottom of a casserole. Top with a layer of salmon or meat mixture and bake until well browned. Spread chili sauce over meat last 15 minutes.

To the gravy to be served with steak add 1 tsp. prepared horseradish just before serving.

A delicious sauce to serve on green beans is made by dicing, frying then draining 4 slices bacon; add $\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped onion and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. tomato juice. Simmer then pour over hot seasoned beans and serve.

On hot pan-fried potatoes sprinkle a cup of cubed cheddar cheese; leave over low heat until melted. Mix lightly and serve immediately.

As a topping for hamburgers combine $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nippy cheese and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. of any or all of onions, olives, relish. Spread on hamburgers, broil until cheese is bubbly. Slip onto buns to serve.

To prepare ham and squash cut squash in half, remove seeds and fill with ham-loaf mixture, piled high. Set in pan containing little water and bake at 375° F. for 1 hour.

Make ham roll-ups by placing pineapple rings, cut in half, on each ham slice, wrap around pineapple and fasten with toothpick. Brown in oven.

To salmon loaf add crushed potato chips in place of cracker crumbs for a treat.

Pour a can of mushroom soup over a casserole of scalloped corn that has been baked to a golden brown. Bake 10 minutes more and you have a dish with a new look and better flavor.

For scalloped potatoes that are extra good cover the raw sliced potatoes with a mixture of cream of mushroom soup and milk.

To the white sauce to serve with canned vegetables add a pinch of nutmeg.

Sprinkle nutmeg on buttered carrots, cauliflower, potatoes, spinach and beets.

To measure flour sift into waxed paper then spoon into measuring cup, heaping it well. Level off with a straight-edged knife rather than shaking to keep measurements accurate.



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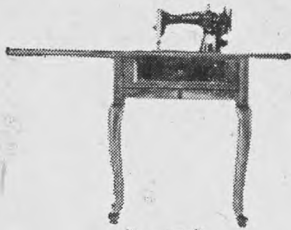
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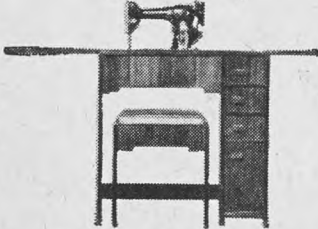
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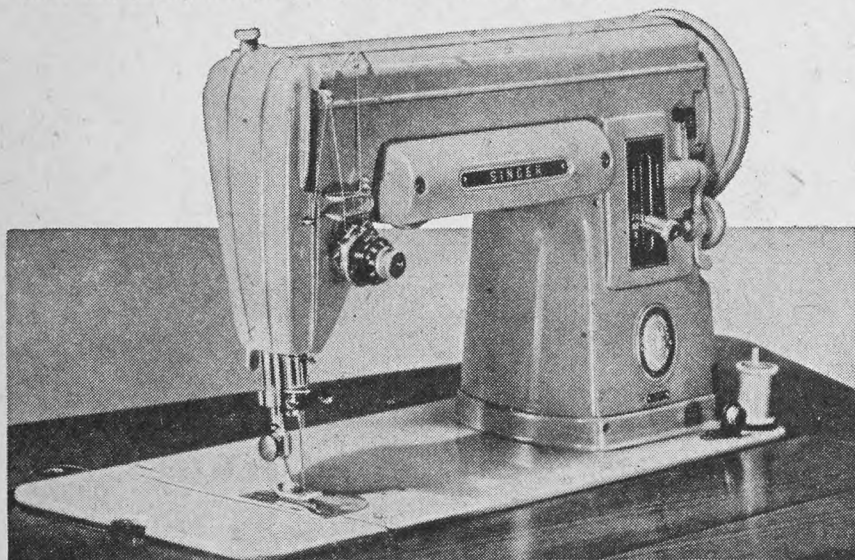


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Be Different

by GLORIA M. LOGAN

THE other day a woman friend confided that she would like to change her coiffure. She had worn one style for so long that it seemed now to be a distinctive feature with her—almost like the hats the late Queen Mary wore. We could hardly think of her, except as wearing that style of hat.

"I'm afraid that my friends would think I was putting on airs if I changed the style of dressing my hair, now," she said wistfully.

There are scores, yes hundreds of women, like my friend, who for some reason or other continue to wear the same hair style year after year. Nor is this trait confined to coiffure alone. When they buy a new dress, hat or coat they contrive to get one as near like the old as possible. Or they may stay with a given color scheme, forgetting that years bring changes in tone of skin and hair. They do not seem to dare to be different. Many never try a new shade of powder, lipstick, perfume or eye shadow, just for the sake of experimenting in effect.

I do not advocate that we should be fashion fanatics, every time someone in Paris or New York gets a new fashion idea. But how much better it would be to change something about ourselves every so often, certainly before it becomes so much a part of us that change seems impossible.

Almost every month, something new in the cosmetic line appears on the beauty counters in shops throughout the country. It may be anything from a new foundation cream, guaranteed to banish "crow's feet" to a new lacquer "spray net." Beauticians have new techniques as well as new materials. You are missing out on some of these modern improved products, often varied to suit different types of skin and hair. Talk the matter over with the clerk at the counter and make a choice—buying in small quantities until you find the best for your own needs.

Read and follow the printed directions of the manufacturer of the products. Do not think that because you are a busy housewife that you cannot indulge in the odd little luxury.

It is best to experiment in trying out some of the new beauty aids. You may start in a small way and work up to a grand change either with complexion or hair. Or you may decide its "all or nothing." In the latter case you will likely evoke an immediate response from family and friends. If you have always worn your hair on the upsweep, you are going to feel rather silly the first few days after you have been given a short cut. If your hair is too thick and you have it "thinned" and dressed in trim tailored flatness, others' eyes will stare at you. Give yourself a chance to get used to "the new you" and you won't be so self-conscious when you make the first public appearance, after the change.

Do not heed the various comments you will be hearing such as "Oh, I liked the old style better," or "You just don't look like yourself any more." There are always a few select friends who will say "You look wonderful," or "You look years younger." Use your own judgment as to what is good. Dare to be different once in a while.

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Farm Federation Meets

Continued from page 7

subsidies. Alas, that the erosion of ideas by time and circumstance cannot always be foreseen! Those were the days of relative contentment in Canadian agriculture, when the industry was very largely sustained by bulk contracts for major products shipped to Britain. As Europe's dollar problem emerged to dominate the thinking of all the Western world, the bulk contracts fell away. The war-time consumers' subsidies in Canada likewise disappeared. Prices began to rise and inflation took over during the inevitable process of adjusting the Canadian economy to that of the United States, where money was the most plentiful of all commodities. The Agricultural Prices Support Act, which was enacted by Parliament in 1944, became operative in 1946. During the last eight years, agriculture has not only given up its antipathy to subsidies, but on the contrary, has diligently sought them, in an effort to keep farm income in reasonable relationship with farm costs.

It is not always easy for human beings to act "responsibly and constructively," to quote Mr. Pearson's words. It is, in fact, much easier to place the burden on someone else's shoulders, very often the government. Hence, there has been a tendency since the war to make increasing and sometimes unreasonable demands of governments. More recently there has been a growing realization that self-help—to the extent that it can be effective—is preferable to government assistance, which invariably implies control. Thus arises the very widespread discussion of producer marketing boards. The purpose of these is to carry on from the self-help of the individual and his voluntary co-operative organizations, to a producer-controlled marketing agency, sanctioned by provincial and, where necessary, by federal legislation. In this way, the orderly marketing of specific commodities produced within a province or region would, it is hoped, be achieved.

It is both fortunate and unfortunate that most resolutions are drawn up by enthusiasts, and most amendments by "second thoughts." We need both those who prod and those who caution. One resolution on the subject of producer-controlled marketing boards declared that adequate marketing legislation is of "paramount" importance to a permanent national agricultural policy. This, of course, was carrying enthusiasm to absurd lengths, unless production itself should be regarded as of no importance. The CFA Hog Committee re-worked the resolution to reaffirm its support of the principle of producer-controlled marketing boards, and urged improved legislation to make such marketing methods effective. Another resolution would have put the CFA on record as favoring direct national action for the marketing of livestock and livestock products, and also, as urging the Federal government to institute a support price policy for all livestock and livestock products, and where necessary, to accept responsibility for surpluses.

This, too, was unrealistic, because as yet, at least, there is no reason to believe that the beef producers of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, or the Maritime Provinces, are ready for support prices. In this instance, the Hog Committee contented itself with asking for a support price policy for hogs and hog products, and some assistance from the government in the disposal of surpluses.

Examples of this kind illustrate very clearly the need for a national farm organization such as the CFA. If a resolution can run the gauntlet of a local organization, a provincial federation, the Eastern or the Western Conference (which precedes the CFA meeting), a commodity group representative of all provinces, and finally, the full representative board of the CFA itself, it has a good chance of possessing substantial merit.

THE Beef Producers' Committee concerned itself with the discussion of a program for promoting the sale of meat and meat products. It brought in a resolution approving the principle of a national organization for this purpose, and recommended that the proposal be studied by member organizations. The committee believed that a unified program covering beef, pork and lamb would be best, and thought that provision should be made in any promotional organization, to eventually cover all three. It also favored a voluntary plan, based on a levy of five cents per head on cattle arriving at public stockyards, or packing plants. (The idea originated with the beef producers of Alberta, who are organized, and have been for many years, in the Western Stock Growers' Association. Several western organizations of cattle producers have since supported it. Eventually the Canadian Council of Beef Producers (Western Section) was formed, one of the principal purposes of which was to develop on a national basis the proposal which was before the CFA Beef Committee.)

The National Poultry Committee of the CFA met, as usual, to consider poultry resolutions which had been submitted from the Eastern or Western Conference. This committee requested that the Federal government implement regulations covering the grading of eviscerated and cut-up poultry, and the inspection and licensing of premises where such poultry is produced. It also reiterated a desire that a floor price for poultry meats be established at the producer level across Canada, stipulating 38 cents per pound for Grade A chicken over five pounds, 27 cents for Grade A fowl over five pounds, and 39 cents for Grade A turkeys under 18 pounds, with other grades in proportion. The committee likewise favored a floor price for eggs at the producer level, and endorsed a uniform floor price policy. It believed, however, that the present floor price is too low and should be increased to 45 cents per dozen, into storage. Also, the committee recommended that the floor price levels should be set and announced by December 1, prior to the period of application.

This committee also reaffirmed support of the principle of producer-controlled marketing boards; and favored restricted importation of turkeys

when turkeys in Canada are in surplus supply.

The usual policy statement of the Dairy Farmers of Canada was presented to the CFA meeting. Like all other statements and reports of committees, as well as resolutions passed by the open meeting, this was subject to later review by directors of the CFA.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada urged substantial curtailment of unfair competition from butter substitutes, and vigorously protested a recent Federal government publication suggesting that public institutions serve and use margarine at mealtime.

The Dairy Farmers also called attention to the fact that the Federal government policy of supporting butter prices is of benefit both to the producer and the consumer. While it stabilized prices to the producer, it also stabilized retail butter prices throughout the year at the support price, plus the cost of handling. Dairymen also feel that because they operate in a high-cost area and supply important foods for the nation, they should not be subjected to imports of dairy products from countries whose cost of production is lower because of climatic or other reasons. The Dairy Farmers of Canada also favor a thorough study of the establishment of fluid milk prices by set formula; and are likewise recommending full discussion by all interested and member organizations of the principle of stabilization funds. These would be developed by means of a percentage levy on receipts from the sale of dairy products, and would be used to drain off surpluses in depressed branches of the industry.

Some 80 or more resolutions came forward from the Eastern or Western Conference, all of which were of necessity considered by the Board of Directors, although something more than half were first sent to the open meeting for discussion. These 80 resolutions covered a very great variety of subjects, the mere listing of which would be impracticable in an article of reasonable length. Here again the virtue of a single national organization of farmers, lies in the fact that not only does it permit agriculture to speak with a unified voice to provincial and federal governments and to the public, but it brings together both the problems of different branches of the industry, and the viewpoints of the farmers of all provinces. Only in some such way can the interests of such a widespread and diversified industry be served to advantage.

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture has been one of three sponsors of National Farm Radio Forum ever since its inception. President Hannam is chairman of the National Farm Radio Forum Board, and at every convention the Forum program is given prominence as an important cultural and educational medium, especially designed for farm folk from coast to coast in Canada. This year, time was provided for a demonstration of new ideas which have been worked out for use during the farm broadcasts. Delegates to the meeting also took part in a television program, which was shown to the gathering at a special evening session. Guest speaker on this occasion was A. D. Dunton, chairman of the CBC Board of Governors.

The work of the National Film Board also has been supported strongly by the Federation, and a number of films were shown, and resolutions passed, reaffirming the support of the CFA for the work of the film board.

The report of the secretary, Colin G. Groff, was, as usual, a fairly complete review of the work of the CFA central office in Ottawa for the year past. It revealed a very great deal of work about which individual members of the CFA seldom hear anything. They may, however, have occasion to benefit from its results if, for example, a presentation to the Board of Transport Commissioners, or to the Tariff Board on some agricultural problem, bears fruit. Representations to government departments, whether of agriculture, trade and commerce, or finance, are frequent throughout the year. Membership of the CFA in the International Federation of Agricultural Producers keeps Canadian farmers in touch with what farm organizations in other countries are

The farmer: a handyman, with a sense of humor.

doing. Fairly frequent communication with the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, contact with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and attendance at its general conferences, keeps the CFA up to date with respect to the work of raising the level of food production in underdeveloped countries, and other programs of FAO.

In addition to participation in the National Advisory Committee to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, the CFA is also represented on the National Manpower Council and on the Employment Commission of Canada, as well as on the International Labor Organization. All of these duties and responsibilities, to say nothing of the distribution of information and the maintenance of good public relations, keeps the head office staff of seven, very busy.

Expenditures by the CFA last year amounted to \$69,600. Of this amount, \$30,000 was required for salaries, nearly \$17,000 for contributions to National Farm Radio Forum, IFAP and the Canadian Council of Boys and Girls Club Work, and nearly \$8,000 for travelling expenses. Included also, were \$1,600 for convention expenses last year, and light and rent amounting to \$3,100. V



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Tales Told by Totem Poles

The vanishing art of a vanishing race tells the history of long-gone days

by NAN SHIPLEY

WITH only the crudest stone and bone tools, the early Indians of the Pacific northwest coast left a historical record of their daily life. It took the form of a native art not found anywhere else in the world, the totem pole.

In the Indian language the word totem is synonymous with the English noun emblem and signifies a family coat-of-arms, a crest or flag. Because many of these poles were topped with a certain tribe's totem, such as the bear, whale, beaver or raven, all are referred to generally as totem poles.

Actually there are many types of poles. One is the mortuary, topped with a spirit or animal-shaped box to contain the ashes of a cremated chieftain—a custom that disappeared with the arrival of the missionary. The elaborately carved shorter poles served as house-posts for some dignity. The most common type to be found today, and the one that arouses the most speculation and admiration, is the true totem. These record some event of importance in the daily life of the Indians that inhabited the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia and Alaska.

Many totem poles have been removed from their original homes and set up at such tourist haunts as Jasper, and Stanley Park in Vancouver. The finest specimens, however, are still to be found in their native habitat, particularly at Ketchikan, Wrangall, Prince Rupert, Sitka, Kitwanga and many other places. Very little carving is being done today; certainly not on the grand scale common to the last century and as far back as 1790, when sailors visiting Vancouver Island made sketches of the highly decorated poles of all sizes that they saw there.

The British Columbia government is now making an attempt to safeguard the poles. Many have been salvaged, repaired and repainted, and placed in public parks. To perpetuate this art on the Queen Charlotte Islands, the argelite or slate found there, and nowhere else in the world, is protected by law so the Indians who still wish to carve, may obtain it readily. Miniature totem poles fashioned of this material are in great demand during the tourist season.

To truly appreciate the totem poles—the three-inch argelite you may receive as a gift, or the 60-foot column you may glimpse through a train window—it is necessary to understand what they say. Many of the present day Indians claim that they cannot read old totem poles. Perhaps they are only reluctant and embarrassed by the mythical

Excellent totem pole at Prince Rupert, with human figure at top holding tomahawk.



Totem poles and house beams (lower left), at Ketchikan.

creatures and spirits that many poles honor. Nevertheless, to one with a smattering of knowledge regarding the folklore of the Pacific west coast natives, the tales told by these poles appear clear and quite wonderful.

The Boy totem found in the weed-grown Indian village of Saxman, near Ketchikan, almost shouts the story of a youngster, who, while fishing, dropped his line and when he reached into the water was grasped by a giant clam. The boy drowned before his rescuer could release him, and his wealthy father had a tall pole carved to commemorate the tragic story.

The Three Bears pole in the same vicinity shows three cubs descending in answer to their mother's call, a disagreeable face carved at the base. The eagle topping the pole signifies the tribe or family for whom the pole was carved.

Another pole holds only one figure, a huge bear; and ascending the pole are his large footprints. This tells the story of a bear that shared a mountaintop with a family striving to escape the flood, who watched the animal's approach with great apprehension.

One of the first things discovered about Indian legends all across America is that their ancient history contains a counterpart of the Christian biblical flood. A great many poles have been carved to honor gods and supernatural creatures that aided or rescued various tribes during this grave period. Chief among them is the raven. It seems that prior to the flood this bird was snow white, but when he saw that the waters had covered all, even swallowing the sun, the raven braved that god's fierce heat and saved the sun, who, of course, in gratitude dried up the earth. The raven's plumage was burned black in the rescue. Even

today a Pacific coast Indian will not destroy the raven, which may account for the surprising fact that very few small songbirds are to be found in this area.

USUALLY the erection of a totem pole was attended with great ceremony and feasting; and because of their great cost, only the most prominent and powerful families could indulge. Hieroglyphics at the back of some poles show 290 blankets paid to the carver, at a time when blankets were currency with a value perhaps equivalent to two dollars.

The procedure was roughly as follows. A chieftain would relate his story, or the account of some incident he wished to preserve as a tangible document, to an expert carver, who would, with the aid of slaves and lesser craftsmen, procure a fine cedar tree, carve the pole and finally erect it. This work might take six months or longer. Usually the pole was kept covered or hidden from the villagers until its erection. Then the chieftain would issue invitations to surrounding tribes to be present on the gala occasion.

Hobbies Can Be Useful

This Saskatchewan hobbyist was able to prove that men lived on the prairies 10,000 to 25,000 years ago

by JOHN J. LENTSCH

DO you collect things—antiques, stamps, buttonhooks, or mugs, perhaps? Well, how old is your oldest and probably your most prized possession? One hundred years? Two hundred? What would you say to an antique 25,000 years old?

When Kenneth H. Jones came from Mortlake, England, to Mortlach, Saskatchewan, as a young man years ago, he never thought that he would have such treasures as these old, old artifacts of dead and gone ages in this country's past. He was trained as a cabinetmaker, and though he likes doing an expert job on a kitchen cabinet, his hobby is the center of interest. He has been collecting artifacts for 35 years now, since his first find in 1918.

Artifacts are the tools made by the aborigines to carry on their everyday needs of living. This living, in most cases, amounted to hunting, cooking and making clothes and shelters. Their tools were necessarily made of stone, or bone. It was for these that Ken (Casey) Jones has tramped hundreds of miles over an area that never took him farther than seven miles from his home.

How did this man, a carpenter, become interested in archaeology? To "Casey" Jones it is simply a matter of being alive and awake to everything about you. Said Mr. Jones—

"One evening, just after supper, I was walking home from some carpenter work I was doing in the country, eyes to the road, when I saw an odd stone. It was a perfectly shaped point (arrowhead or spearhead); my first find." He pointed up to where about 150 points hung in a neat arrangement under glass in a large picture

After the bark was removed, the pole was flattened on one side and carving started at the top. Usually a rough outline was first made by the expert, often on three sides, then the detail worked in with shell knives and other primitive tools. Colors were obtained from materials at hand—white from burned shells, blues and greens from copper-stained clays. The pigments were fixed by the use of fish oil and salmon roe, and were used to enhance the eyes and mouths of the carved figures.

Today no such romance or hardship enters into the carving of a totem pole. Carvers who still work at this primitive art use modern paint pots and steel-edged tools, attempt no large poles, and usually contract out to some businessman, parks board or museum, as touch-up and repair men.

But as long as the totem pole remains, the story and glory of a vanishing people will live. Visitors will continue to come from all corners of the globe for a glimpse into the past, carved into wood by a race who were so sensitive to beauty that they surrounded themselves with many faithful reproductions of nature and life as they found it.

frame. "There it is. The corner one at the top, right side."

LOOKING about the walls of his house you would be amazed by his collection. Painstakingly, he has arranged his finds in picture frames in wheel-like formations, in rows, in squares, in geometrical designs of various types. That's the artist in him. (He does fine portraits of Indians in oils—another branch into which this hobby has led him.) He has show-cases, tables, cupboards, small boxes, big cartons—all filled with points—all artifacts or tools of ancient man on the prairies. When asked how many of these he had, he thought for a moment then said, "About 20,000. Oh, easily that! Probably a lot more." All these he has collected within a radius of seven miles from his home. One of the best of his points he found within half a block of his house in town.

Points are stone arrowheads, spearheads or missiles that ancient peoples used as weapons. These are commonly called arrowheads. A visit with Mr. Jones, who explains and shows his collection, is as educational as a university summer course. Besides points, he will show you a large number of other artifacts such as hide scrapers, choppers, beads, awls, knives. All these are of stone.

But what about those 25,000-year-old finds? In 1926, near the little town of Folsom, New Mexico, the remains of an ancient bison were being excavated. This type of bison (*Bison taylori*) had been extinct for thousands of years. Excavators came upon a flint point in the clay surrounding a rib bone of the animal. Others were similarly found. That meant but one

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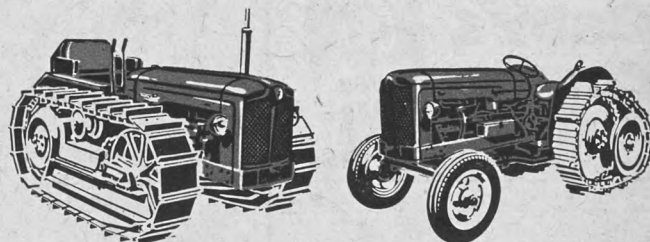
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Kenneth H. Jones, with part of his large collection of Indian and other relics.

thing: these points belonged to man who inhabited America when these extinct animals existed, thousands of years ago. They set the time at between 10,000 and 25,000 years.

MR. JONES is a methodical man and has been in the habit of dating his finds. About 1928, while reading some literature on the subject, he came across an account of the Folsom points. Believing that he might have a similar point, he wrote to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C., sending a rubbing of his point, as one might make a rubbing of a coin. In short order he not only had a reply but the reply was brought by Dr. Edgar B. Howard, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. H. H. Roberts of the Smithsonian Institute. It was then discovered that Mr. Jones had found his "Folsom" point in 1924, two years before the find at Folsom, New Mexico.

The people of Mortlach, Saskatchewan, are living in an area loaded with the history of the past and "Casey" Jones has been instrumental in bringing some of it to light. Whatever has been the story of these early people,

the Indians, the aborigines of the prairies, and those aborigines now known as Folsom man, who were here before the Indians—the history of their cultures is being pieced together slowly today, thousands of years after some of them have vanished from the earth. To men like Kenneth H. Jones, the fragments of their culture that have been left behind are providing a fascinating study.

Many people on the prairies have stooped down to pick up one of these relics from the past, an antique that tells a story of early life on our own land. To those who have found their first artifact, a fascinating hobby has already touched them and their workshop can be all the old river banks and beds, the old lake shores, or dried-up lake bottoms, which are potential areas of artifact wealth. So the next time you go out for a walk over the prairie, study the physical features of your area for probable Indian camp sites, or places that may have been good buffalo feeding grounds: for with one more find, the artifacts will get you and keep your eyes turned to the ground. V

Mushrooms Are Big Business

In British Columbia mushroom growing is well organized, profitable, and highly specialized

by P. W. LUCE

MUSHROOMS are big business in British Columbia. There is probably more of this edible fungus eaten in the coast cities than in any other place of comparable size on the continent.

Scores of men and women are engaged in the business, but the public associates only one name with the handling of mushrooms. That is W. T. Money, who heads an organization that sprouted from his activities. No matter whether the product is bought in a little corner grocery store in a paper bag, or supplied to a trans-Pacific airplane for consumption on a journey to Australia, it's labelled "Money's Mushrooms."

Nobody else sells mushrooms in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, or smaller towns on island or mainland. The growers turn their product over to Mr. Money, and they get their money at the end of every month. The handlers get a fair profit, and everybody seems to be satisfied.

In 1929 "Bill" Money had 500 feet of mushroom beds in his basement and didn't know too much about what he was doing. He was barely getting by.

At present, Mr. Money sells more than half a million pounds of mushrooms a year. Some are sold fresh and some are canned, but all are a picked lot. Seconds are thrown into the discard, even if there is never quite enough to supply the market.

The price in Vancouver is around 70 cents a pound. It varies somewhat in the other cities, and is rather higher in the towns, but the price is not considered high for a luxury food.

"Bill" Money started his business career as a bank clerk in Winnipeg, and tired of it in 1921. He came to Vancouver and invested in a bakery business, which he sold seven years later. He had become interested in mushrooms.

At that time, and for many years before, the sale of mushroom spawn

had been a money-maker on the Pacific coast. Alluring advertisements urged anybody with a few dollars to go in for mushroom growing, and an attractive booklet was given away with every pound of spawn. Nothing was said about the difficulties of heating, fertilization, soil material, or anything else. The customer was left to find these things out for himself.

If the sale of mushroom spawn wasn't a skin game, it missed it by a very narrow margin. Probably 99 per cent of those who bought gained some experience, but lost their money. In the language of the day, they were easy marks.

W. T. MONEY didn't know any more than the other fellow, but he had the rare attribute of enthusiasm, and he had enough money to carry on for a considerable while. He started in with the wrong kind of spawn and put it in unsuitable beds in adverse temperatures: but he did grow some mushrooms and, more important, he found a market for them in hotels and railway dining cars.

The year 1929 was a bad period in which to start a luxury business, and conditions got worse in 1930. All the same, many mushroom growers persisted in their efforts, many of them because they had time on their hands and no prospects of a worthwhile job. The market became glutted. Very few could afford mushrooms, anyway, in the depression years.

Because he was aggressive and a good salesman, "Bill" Money was able to make a small profit. He established a reputation as a man who could talk dining-room managers into putting mushrooms on their menus, and in time the other growers got into the practice of consulting him on their difficulties. Money didn't know very much, but he did know more than most of the others, and he had sound ideas.

Early in 1931, Mr. Money called a meeting of the growers and suggested that all the crop be pooled and marketed under his own name, that he be appointed general manager and do all the buying of spawn, fertilizer, containers, and so on, and that the returns be divided, pro rata, at the end of the month.

The mushroom men discussed the proposal for several hours, and finally agreed. Nearly all the growers came into the syndicate immediately. The remainder came in shortly after, or eventually got out of business.

James Gahm, a Pennsylvanian who had spent a lifetime growing mushrooms, was imported as a technical expert and given a salary to provide individual instruction and correct errors. His advice was so good that, five years later, a small cannery had to be bought to take care of the surplus, and a new and steady business was developed.

French mushrooms were flooding world markets in 1939, and there was not enough demand for the British Columbia product. Sixty thousand pounds had to be dumped into the Fraser River, but enough revenue came in to keep the growers in business, though on a reduced scale.

The war saved the situation. There were no more French mushrooms. The increasing demand had to be met by the British Columbia supply, which is never quite big enough—a condition which is reasonably satisfactory to the growers.

A mushroom farm near Vancouver is no longer merely a few yards of earth in a basement. It is a big investment. It costs anywhere from \$25,000 to \$30,000 to set up in business, plus the investment in trucks, tractors, heating equipment, electric fans, tools, and so on. Special soil thermometers have to be used, and these cost a tidy sum.

The company maintains an office and a packinghouse in Vancouver, where a large staff sorts and packs the mushrooms and sends them out to groceries, hotels, restaurants, summer resorts, steamships, railway dining cars, and to the airport. Most of the big cities from Winnipeg west get their mushrooms from Vancouver, and the retail price is not much higher. It has gone down 50 per cent from what it was when "Bill" Money started in, at \$1.40 a pound.

Growing mushrooms is such a specialized business that Mr. Money doesn't advise the average man to go in for it. Those really interested, he says, should work six months, or a year, for somebody else, before venturing their capital. By that time they'll know whether they like it or not. If they don't like it, that's a good time to quit.

"Bill" Money, himself, likes it as a business, and he likes it as a profit-maker, too.



Some Plants Like Darkness

Scientists now divide plants into short-night and long-night types

PRODUCERS of sugar cane in the tropics have trouble preventing the stalks from flowering too soon. They want long stalks instead of flowers. In the fall, conditions are just right for flowering. Consequently, tropical sugar-cane producers use a little artificial lighting in the middle of the night for two or three weeks each fall, to prevent flowering.

Wheat is just the opposite, or nearly so. Wheat flowers only when the period of darkness in each 24 hours is relatively short, and will not flower even under ideal temperature conditions where the dark period is as long as 15 hours. Other crops such as barley, rye, beets and spinach, as well as certain weeds which flower in the summer, belong in the same class. They are called short-night plants. The opposite type, or long-night plants are hemp, some of our weeds that flower in the fall and such flowers as poinsettia and chrysanthemum.

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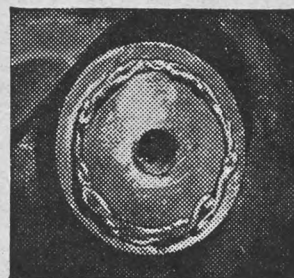
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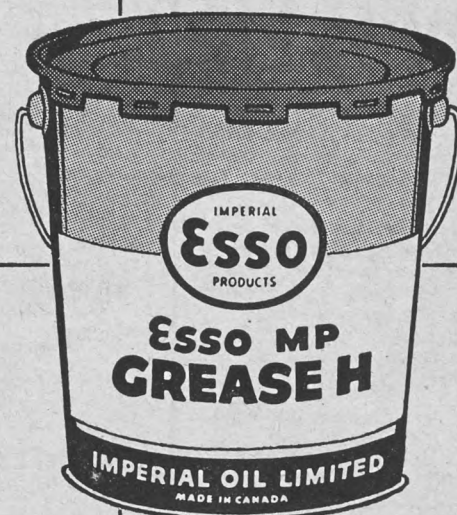
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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST



RED ROSE TEA *is good tea*

growth of plants. We know that plants use light to make food, by a process which is called *photosynthesis*. Everyone has seen plants that have bent toward the light. This process is called *phototropism*. Until recently, however, we have not known too much about the exact effect of light in controlling such plant characteristics as flowering.

More than 30 years ago two USDA scientists found that in Maryland, tobacco flowered only when the daily light period was kept short. They thought this was due to something which happened during the daytime, and named this type of occurrence *photoperiodism*. Then they called certain plants short-day plants and others, long-day plants.

More recently, it has been learned that it is more correct to call plants short-night or long-night plants than to classify them by the length of day. This was discovered when scientists found that if they broke the dark period with artificial lighting, even for a short time, they could either prevent the flowering of long-night plants or cause short-night plants to flower. The fact is that wheat, which is a short-night plant, flowers in our climate because the nights are short during its period of growth.

Our plant breeders require several years—about 12—to produce a new

variety of wheat, if only one crop is grown each year. This time can be shortened by growing three crops in one year, of which two are grown in the greenhouse under artificial light. It is now known that the artificial light is required to shorten the period of darkness and cause the flowers to bloom out of season.

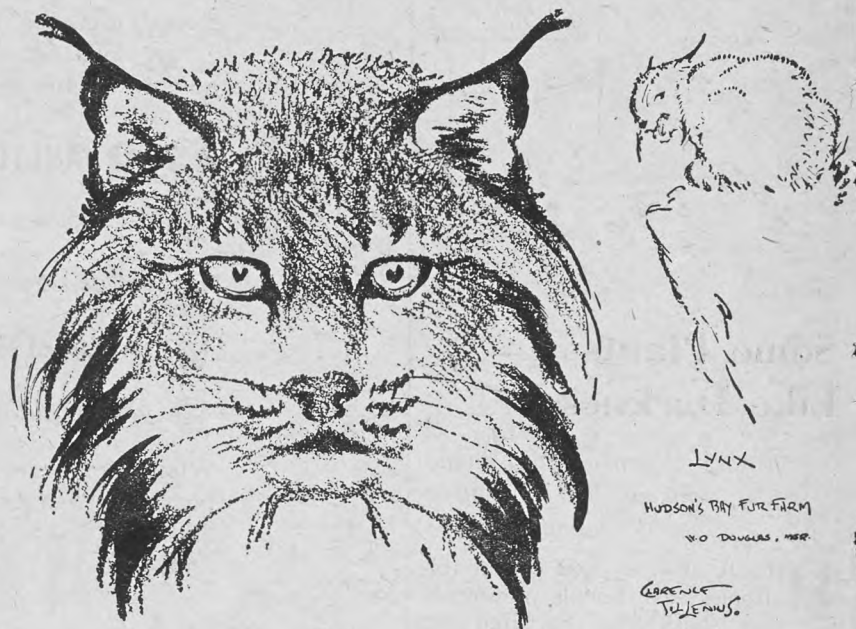
Scientists have gone further than this, and instead of using white light, which is a mixture of all colors of the spectrum, they have tried the separate colors. Red light was most effective. By using it on long-night soybeans for less than 30 seconds in the middle of the 14-hour dark period, they were able to prevent flowering. Red light also proved to be most effective in causing short night plants like wheat to flower, if it was applied near the middle of the dark period.

Curiously enough, infra-red light has exactly the opposite effect of red light, and this has been proved true, not only with respect to flowering, but seed germination as well.

These discoveries about the effect on plant behavior of the amount of darkness, will no doubt prove to be extremely valuable in the future; and it is even now known that reproduction in goats, turkeys and some other species of animals depends on night length.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 24 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE Canada Lynx, though hundreds of stories have been written about him, is an animal which few people ever have the chance to see. His home is the deep evergreen forest or thickly wooded areas. He hunts by night and above all, avoids the neighborhood of men.

Few among our wild animals have a face so striking and distinctive. The pale grey fur is set off by jet black ear-tufts and the striking black and white ruff. The eyes of the lynx are unforgettable. Pale yellow-green or amber, those eyes follow your every move with such uncanny, deadly intensity, that after you have looked at them for a few minutes you will, from sheer force of suggestion, glance over your shoulder to make sure that another lynx is not sneaking up on you from behind.

Once, I was at work on a story illustration which showed a lynx crouched snarling, with narrowed eyes. A friend looking over the drawings, a man with much experience of wild animals, remarked that a lynx when preparing to attack, instead of narrowing his eyes, opens them wider—and so he does. He will, when irritated, knead his forepaws up and down and continually shift his hind paws as though getting in a better position to spring.

To draw, they are very much like other cats. The head is small in proportion to the body. The paws are enormous. The hind legs are long so that the hindquarters are higher than the shoulders. You have not really seen jumping until you see a lynx tramp once or twice and then carelessly leap straight up to a tree branch, perhaps eight feet above his head.

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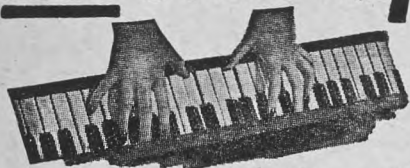
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The Country Boy and Girl

*"I promise to do my best,
To do my duty to God
And the Queen,
To keep the Law of the Wolf Cub Pack,
And to do a good turn to somebody every day."*

THIS is, in effect, the promise made by a boy or girl who wishes to become a Girl Guide, a Boy Scout, a Brownie or a Wolf Cub. What a splendid solemn promise it is and how much peace and good will is made by the boys and girls who live up to their promise! Guide and Scout troops are found throughout the world: in Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, France, India, The Netherlands, United States and Sweden to mention just a few. Queen Elizabeth was a member of the Girl Guides in London. On February 22, Guides and Scouts hold a ceremony known as Thinking Day or Founders Day, for it is the birthday of the founding of their organization by Lord and Lady Baden-Powell. On this day they think about Guides and Scouts in other countries. They study carefully at least one country in order to understand the people of that country better.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement was first started by Lord Baden-Powell of London, England, in 1907. As a boy he loved camping, hiking and boating. When he grew up he became a soldier and during the Boer War he and a small band of soldiers were surrounded in a village by a large enemy force. He was able to hold out until relief came by carefully organizing all those who could help. Baden-Powell used the boys of the village as first-aid attendants, messengers and to handle other jobs. From this experience he got some of his first ideas for scouting.

The program of scouting and guiding helps make boys and girls more dependable and self-reliant. Besides a fine indoor program in winter they have good times hiking, camping and swimming during the summer months.

Ann Sankey

Splinters

by Mary Grannan

THERE," said Judy's father, as he put down the hammer, "my work bench is finished. How do you like it, Judy?"

The little girl, who had watched her father make the bench in the cellar, walked around it approvingly. "It's very good," she said. "I like it. Daddy, you've got some pieces of board left. May I have them?"

"Yes, you may have them," laughed her father, "and what, may I ask, are you going to build?"

"I'm going to build a doll's house in the orchard. I can make a nice house for Josephine with those pieces. Josephine has always wished that she could have a summer cottage in the orchard."

"We mustn't disappoint Josephine," said Mr. Milton. "By all means, build her a house."

Judy began her carpentry early the next day. Because the grass was still covered with dew, she slipped out of her red shoes, and set them on a low branch of the apple tree. "I don't want to get them wet, Josephine," she explained to the doll, who sat against the tree trunk, staring happily into space. During the house building process, Judy stepped back to view her work, and in so doing, brushed her bare foot on one of the boards. "Ow," she said, "splinters!"

She sat down, turned her foot over, rubbed the sole of it, and went on with her work. At noon, however, when she answered her mother's call to lunch, she found herself limping a little.

"What's the matter, Judy?" asked her mother. "Did you cut your foot?"

"No, Mum," said Judy. "But I did step on some splinters, but I didn't think any of them got into my foot."

"Let's have a look," said Mrs. Milton.

Judy's mother pressed Judy's right foot with her hands, and Judy squealed in pain. "There's a splinter in there all right," said Mrs. Milton. "It's too bad that you hadn't come right in when you felt it. But we'll find it, and pull it out."

After the splinter was removed, the wound was painted with antiseptic, and Judy was almost as good as new. That night, after admiring Josephine's doll house under the apple tree, Mr. Milton said, "Come on into the house, Judy, I've got a surprise for you."

Judy, half hopping, followed her father into the house. He handed an envelope to her mother. "Look, Judy," laughed Mrs. Milton, "tickets for the circus! Isn't that nice?"

"Oh, Daddy," cried the little girl, kissing her father, "thank you so much. I wanted to go to the circus. I saw a picture of the big elephant on the billboard. She's a dancing elephant, named Arabella. I love dancing elephants. Thank you so much, Daddy."

The day of the circus finally arrived, and Judy, dressed in her very best, waited on the porch steps for her father to drive the car around to the front of the house. All the way to the circus grounds, she talked about Arabella.

"But aren't you interested in the clowns, the acrobats, the lions, the tigers and the ponies?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes, but most of all I like dancing elephants," said Judy.

The music of the circus band was blaring when they took their seats, and the peanut vendors were calling out, "Get your peanuts here! Five cents a bag! Peanuts, peanuts!" Judy was too excited to eat, and she shook her head when her father asked her if she wanted peanuts or popcorn.

The band began to play. The parade around the tent was about to

begin. The clowns tumbled into view, followed by the ponies, led by their red-coated trainers. Lovely ladies in sparkling costumes appeared next, riding the white horses. Two camels came next, their noses held proudly in the air. Men in Arab costumes were astride the beasts of the desert. Then came Arabella, and she was limping.

Judy cried out in dismay, "Look at Arabella, Daddy, she's lame."

"She does have a slight limp," said Mr. Milton. "I wonder what has happened to her. Perhaps the ringmaster will tell us."

The ringmaster did. When he took his place in the center ring, he called out, "Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to announce that Arabella the Elephant will be unable to dance today. Arabella has developed a limp. The circus doctor has not been able to find out what has happened to her. We showed her in the parade, because we didn't want to deny the children the pleasure of seeing Arabella. We are sorry to disappoint them. We hope that they'll enjoy the rest of the show. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we bring you Captain Leo Laraney and his performing lions."

A few minutes later, Mr. and Mrs. Milton noticed that Judy was not watching the lions. She seemed to be thinking, and then she whispered to her father, "Dad, I know what's the matter with Arabella."

"Oh come now, Judy," smiled her father. "If the circus doctor has not discovered what's wrong with her, how could a little girl like you know?"

"Daddy, I'm sure I know. She has a splinter in her foot. She's walking exactly the way I walked the day I got the splinter in my foot. Mama didn't see it at first."

"No, dear, I didn't," said Mrs. Milton. "I had to probe around a bit before I found it."

"Do you hear that, Daddy? Please may I go over to Arabella's tent and tell the doctor what's wrong with her?" coaxed Judy.

"All right, Judy," laughed her father. "If you feel like playing doctor to an elephant, go along."

Judy climbed down from her seat on the bleachers and made her way to the barn. Several men were in consultation near Arabella's stall. "But I tell you, Con," the circus doctor said to the man standing nearest to him, "I've tried everything I know, and I don't know what's happened to Arabella's foot."

"I think I know, Doctor," said Judy, worming her way in between the men.

Everyone laughed as they looked down on the little girl, and the doctor said kindly, "All right, Miss, suppose you tell us."

"Well," said Judy, "the other day when I was building my doll house for Josephine, I was in my bare feet. I stepped on a splintery board, and I got a splinter in my foot. I was limping, just like Arabella. I couldn't see the splinter, but it was there. Arabella is walking just like I did, the day I got the splinter. I think she has a splinter in her foot."

The men looked at each other. The doctor raised his eyebrows. "She might be right," he said, "we'll take another look."

He lifted Arabella's right forefoot, and ran his fingers over it. Arabella trumpeted in pain.

"She is right," said the doctor. "Arabella has a splinter."

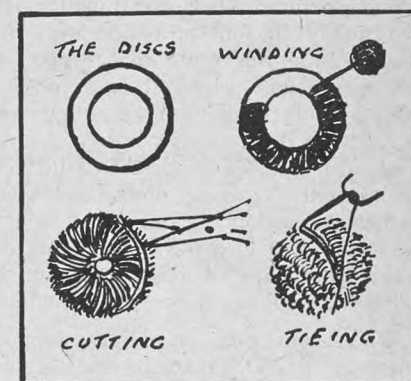
Judy went back to her seat in the bleachers. Just before the grand finale of the show, the ringmaster came to the center ring again, and called out, "Ladies and gentlemen, we are happy to announce that Arabella is now able to dance. Her trouble, which was a splinter in her foot, was discovered by Doctor Judy Milton."

Judy went home very happily that day, because she had seen Arabella dance.

Make a Woolly Ball

YES, you can play catch in the house with one of these soft woolly balls. The cat, too, will enjoy a game of pat ball, baby will love to feel the fluffiness of the colored sphere, and even grandpa will grin as he receives a harmless bump on the head from the indoor wonder ball.

Take two circular pieces of stout cardboard and cut a hole in the center of each. The size of the pieces depends on the size of the ball you want to make. An outside diameter of three inches and an inside diameter of from 1¼ to 1½ inches is about right.



Now place the two cardboard pieces together and start winding a small ball of wool around the disks so that the wool almost covers the cardboard as you go around. When the first ball of wool is finished start with another smaller ball that will just fit through the center hole which has now become smaller. Continue winding until the hole is nearly filled. Toward the last it is faster to draw the wool through with a darning needle.

When you can get no more wool on the cardboard disks, cut between the two disks with a sharp pair of scissors by clipping the wool all the way around. Be careful as you do so to hold the disks together until all the wool has been cut. Then tie a piece of strong string as tightly as possible round the middle of the ball between the cardboard disks. After that, pull the cardboard off and the fluffy ball is ready for use.

To make a multicolored ball it is only necessary to change the color of the wool every time you start to wind a new piece.—Walter King.

THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXXIII WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1954 No. 2

The Functions of Price Supports

IT is now accepted government policy in most advanced western countries that farm prices should be supported. Such support rarely, if ever, extends to all products of the farm, but most major products are supported at times. Urban housewives, who do most of the nation's food buying and must make a limited budget go a long way, generally find it difficult to understand why agriculture must be provided with government price supports when food already costs so much. They have no way of knowing that the farmer receives less than half of the food dollar they spend.

The fact is that if society is willing to grant a standard of living to the farmer and his family that is comparable with that of a non-farm family, price supports for farm products are inevitable. By a comparable standard of living is meant one that is relatively equal to that of a non-farm family living on the net income from a business with similar capital, labor and managerial requirements. As pointed out here last month, the reasonably efficient farmer cannot secure such an income from market prices alone. Indeed, he is not likely to do so over a period of years, even when market prices are supplemented by such price supports as a wise and prudent government would provide.

If this is true, and we believe that most agricultural economists would agree that it is, what then are the functions of price supports, aside from serving as a mere subsidy to the farmer. To serve the interests of society in general and those of agriculture, price supports must fulfil three principal functions. Their first function is to keep the reasonably efficient farm operators in production; and it is in this sense that support prices really become "floor" prices. It is common to speak of supports of this kind as guaranteeing "stop-loss" prices, but this term has little real meaning, unless costs are both specified as to kind, and known as to amount. To keep individual commodities in sufficient production on farms it is not always necessary that all costs be met; and conversely, a mere guarantee of costs will not always keep farmers producing a particular commodity.

The second function of price supports is to supplement market prices by such amounts as will encourage farmers to produce efficiently, without keeping prices high enough to create undesirable surpluses. The United States is in trouble today because of fixed and inflexible supports, when what agriculture requires is a flexible support program, which can be adjusted to meet a situation created by a threatened over- or under-supply.

The third support-price function is to prevent undue price fluctuations. Reasonable movement of market prices is desirable, but undue price fluctuations are not in the best interests either of the consumer or the producer, and operate chiefly to the advantage of the speculator. The farmer operates in a part of the national economy where natural hazards are numerous and impossible to forecast. He can adjust his production only between crop, or breeding seasons. The adaptability of soil, equipment, and of the farmer himself, to shifts in crops or livestock is usually fairly limited. For the good farmer, stability is often the equivalent of security. Hence, undue price fluctuations, added to the natural hazards he must combat, are likely to find him both vulnerable and helpless.

Other reasons for price supports appear from time to time. Generally speaking, however, the aims enumerated above, if pursued with diligence and care, would achieve results beneficial to society and would encourage a stable, balanced farm production. ✓

The Randall Report

CANADA, like all other countries in the western world, has looked forward to the Report of the U.S. Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, which was handed to President Eisenhower on January 23. The 17-member Commission was appointed by the Congress last summer, at the request of the President, and consisted of seven members appointed by the President, five members appointed by the House of Representatives, and an equal number by the Senate.

It had been evident for some time that the Commission would recommend some liberalization of U.S. foreign trade policy, but it was also more or less certain that the report would not be unanimous. Most of the major recommendations of the Commission were adopted by a vote of 12 to 5 or better. One or two commission members opposed every recommendation. The report itself is very lengthy, but from such of the recommendations as have been published, it would appear that it contains very little that is surprising, and not much that should be very disappointing to Canadians.

Of particular concern to Canadian farmers is the conclusion of the Commission that U.S. agricultural and foreign economic policies should be harmonized by introducing more flexibility into the price support programs. These, it is argued, now hold domestic prices above world prices, with the result that they become "price fixing programs and result in accumulations of surpluses that would otherwise have moved into consumption here or abroad." The evil of inflexibility, the report suggests, is that "to maintain such price fixing programs it may become necessary for the United States to apply trade restrictions of various kinds, including import quotas, to keep down foreign importations. Moreover, the Commission says, "to move high-priced surpluses into export markets it may seem necessary to use export subsidies, or dumping procedures that, if practiced with respect to imports into this country, would involve the application of our anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws. Price fixing, particularly with reference to commodities moving in international trade, is inherently incompatible with the pattern of private trade, free enterprise, and non-discriminatory commerce among nations."

Such comment, of course, is exactly in the spirit of the President's farm policy program recently presented to the Congress. There seems to be little hope that the farm program will be accepted in an election year, but if the President, as he no doubt hopes to do, can secure acceptance of the principle as it is set forth in the Randall Report, Congress may be persuaded to remodel the farm program when it meets in 1955. ✓

Labor and Society

FOR over half a century organized labor has been fighting a long, hard and sometimes bloody battle for the right to eat and live in comfort and well-being. Any thoughtful observer, with an interest in the rights of others, cannot avoid admiration for the persistence with which, in the main, the betterment of mankind has been sought and won, within the concept of the democratic idea.

Nevertheless, there is a growing feeling that organized labor is in danger of over-reaching itself. By itself seeking the god of power, so long worshipped by its arch enemy, capital, it may cause to wither on the vine the very rights which it has striven for so long to bring to fruition.

Civilization develops spirally in any society. It proceeds irregularly, by spurts, rather than along a broad front. Consequently, in the long run, the rights of man tend to develop only at the pace of the most backward group; and if capital, and then labor, threaten the rights of others, the consequence will be curbs on both. The United States is now wrestling with this human problem in its protracted discussions on the Taft-Hartley Act, and all that it stands for.

If the right of labor to collective bargaining is ever restricted under democratic government, it will be because labor, in forwarding its own rights, has

disregarded the rights of others too often. Society has curbed and caused the disintegration of trusts, combines and cartels; and it can, and will, curb organized labor, if the interests of society, including union members, are sacrificed to the ambitions of professional organizers and negotiators.

What is involved is the vital problem of human relationships, to which society has not yet found an adequate answer. There are able and sincere individuals as leaders of both labor and industry. There is a growing conviction, however, that strikes are sometimes resorted to unnecessarily, and before the possibilities of negotiation and conciliation have been exhausted. If this feeling continues to grow, it cannot be otherwise than restrictive, eventually, to labor itself. ✓

Self-Government

NOT long ago someone in Ottawa decided that ten thousand Canadians should be sent to Europe, to replace other Canadians already there; and remain there until ordered to return. No one so far seems to have questioned this arbitrary transplanting of thousands of citizens to another continent. Equally strange is the probability that by no means all of us who remain at home, have any clear idea about who authorized this substantial uprooting of human beings from their native soil, or of why it was done. Odder still, is the fact that it was all done in the name of self-determination, or self-government.

The incident illustrates something of the extent to which the search for freedom and self-government has grown complicated with the passage of time. The United States, the land of the free and the home of the brave, has troops in twenty-seven different countries or territories throughout the world, in pursuit of this objective. No one can argue with any sincerity, that either the United States or Canada seeks territorial gain at the expense of any other country or people. Security for Canadians is no longer a matter of defending our own borders. Our security and our freedom are inextricably bound together with the security and freedom of all other free peoples.

It was much simpler seven centuries ago, when the feudal barons of King John could corner him on a meadow beside the Thames, and wring from him the Magna Charta, with its promise of democracy and a square deal for themselves. Three hundred years later it had become a little more complicated. When Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany, and thus proclaimed justification by faith as the basic doctrine of Protestantism, he set off a series of wars and antagonisms that spread to other countries and lasted for generations.

Once tasted, freedom works with compelling force. Events moved swiftly and more swiftly. From Elizabeth I to Elizabeth II, and from the Spanish Armada to World War II, the promise of freedom has been as a shining light on the pathway to man's destiny. Despite the arrogance of the later Stuarts, the stupidities of George III, the strutting of Napoleon, the ghastly antics of Hitler and Mussolini, and the inhumanity of the Marxian doctrine when perverted by Soviet Communism, the free world presses on.

But it is all becoming even more complicated. A rapidly increasing world population and a rising standard of living are complicating factors. The fruits of industry and of science, the experience of global wars, the annihilation of time and space, and above all a growing realization that we are our brother's keeper, each can provide a disturbing complication. Fortunately, it is in keeping with the spirit of freedom that the doctrine of Luther in matters of religion, has become the doctrine of democracy in matters temporal. It is justification by faith, faith in an elected government, in the worth of British common law, and in the future of mankind, that permits us calmly to read that ten thousand Canadians have been ordered to another continent. We know, or feel, that they are there to defend our freedoms, and our right to self-government. ✓